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BREZHNEV EUROMISSILE MORATORIUM OFFER REAFFIRMED

LD311259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "Breaking the Vicious Circle"]

[Text] One of the most important questions on which the preservation and strengthening of world peace depend is the problem of European security and of lowering the level of military confrontation on our continent. That is why initiatives aimed at deepening military detente in Europe occupy such a prominent place among the complex of proposals on foreign policy problems put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The West's acceptance of the Soviet proposal on imposing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would be an important step in that direction. "We propose that agreement be reached on imposing an immediate moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by NATO countries and the USSR, that is, a quantitative and qualitative freezing of the existing level of facilities, including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the European area," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "This moratorium would become effective as soon as talks began on the question and would remain in force until the conclusion of a permanent treaty on limiting or, even better, reducing nuclear facilities of that kind in Europe. We proceed from the premise that both sides will stop all preparations for the deployment of additional facilities of this kind, including the U.S. Pershing II missiles and ground-based strategic cruise missiles."

So it is a matter of freezing not only the quantitative level but also--and this is especially important--the qualitative level of medium-range nuclear missiles, which could detonate a devastating conflict in the region and beyond. The Soviet initiative is based on the realities that exist in the world and on the European Continent and takes into account the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. Its purpose is to take the first step in the direction of gradually lowering the level of military, primarily nuclear confrontation in Europe without upsetting the established military balance.

The elimination of the threat of war and strengthening of security in Europe would also be facilitated by the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress proposal on confidence-building measures in the military sphere and measures to extend their zone of application. Our country is prepared to extend these measures to cover the entire European part of the USSR--on condition that the Western states correspondingly extend the zone of confidence-building measures.

Despite resistance from the enemies of detente, cooperation among states belonging to different social systems has developed relatively well on the whole in recent years in Europe. Thanks to the efforts of the land of the soviets, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces it was possible to lay the foundation of political detente there in the seventies. The 26th CPSU Congress noted once again that the European peoples' interests demand that Europe follow the path laid by Helsinki.

We must not forget that it is on the European Continent that the two mightiest military groupings confront one another and that a massive quantity of modern arms and combat equipment is concentrated there. NATO's European arsenals contain over 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads. The overwhelming majority of U.S. forward-based facilities are there.

It is easy to see the possible outcome of a nuclear conflict in Europe which, as a result of the long arms race launched by imperialist circles, has been turned into a powder keg or, more precisely, a nuclear magazine. But, as is known, instead of looking for ways of defusing this explosive magazine, aggressive circles in the NATO countries, notably the United States, have recently been steering a course toward further cranking up the arms race and creating deadly weapons, a course which leads to an even higher level of military confrontation.

Moreover, they are seeking to tip the established strategic military balance in their own favor, to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. To justify their plans in the eyes of the Western public the Pentagon strategists are elaborating new doctrines.

These principles include the "new concept of West European defense" or, as it is also known, the concept of "Eurostrategic nuclear war." This essentially adventurist concept was the basis for NATO's decision to deploy qualitatively new nuclear missile systems in Western Europe, including 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles. The implementation of this plan would result not merely in replenishing the arsenal of forward-based nuclear facilities, which already contains around 1,200 delivery facilities designed to hit targets in the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The Pentagon wants to create a nuclear arms component which would possess the capability of unleashing and waging a nuclear war against the socialist states independently, without involving strategic offensive forces stationed on U.S. territory.

To the imperialist circles' dangerous course of confrontation and military rivalry the Soviet Union counterposes the line toward strengthening peace and detente and ending the arms race. The purpose of the Soviet moratorium proposal is to prevent the emergence of an even graver threat to peace and above all to the security of the European countries resulting from the NATO decision.

The 26th CPSU Congress' peace initiatives generated a great deal of interest all over the world. They are supported by the fraternal parties, mass public organizations, trade unions, prominent statesmen and ordinary people. Nor can they be ignored by those who make policy in Washington or those who follow that policy in other Western capitals. But they are trying either to avoid giving a concrete, constructive reply, in particular to the moratorium proposal, or to distort its essence. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said that he opposes a moratorium since it would leave Western Europe "defenseless." Moreover, Haig and other opponents of the Soviet proposals fail to mention our country's proposal on immediately starting nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks. In fact, the USSR's position is perfectly clear. The moratorium--clearly this needs to be pointed out again--is only a first step; it will operate until a permanent treaty is concluded on limiting or, even better, reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, including U.S. forward-based facilities, of course.

Not that NATO circles have any objection to talking yet again about talks on reducing nuclear missile arms--but they turn the question upside down. They assert that NATO should first "upgrade," and only then begin talks--that is, "from a position of strength." But talking to the Soviet Union from a position of strength is an absolutely hopeless task.

Following in the footsteps of Washington politicians, during her recent U.S. visit British Prime Minister M. Thatcher asserted that some "danger" is allegedly inherent in the new Soviet initiatives for the West. She continued to call for the deployment of new missiles from across the ocean in West European countries, allegedly for the sake of "strengthening their security." Certain other politicians and strategists in NATO countries, in particular the FRG, adhere to similar positions.

But can it really be possible to "strengthen the security" of Britain, the FRG or Italy by turning those countries' territory into launchpads for Pershings and Tomahawks targeted on the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries? The answer is perfectly clear: In that event those and other West European countries are subject to a tremendous, frankly mortal danger.

In this connection let us return to the "new concept of West European defense." In elaborating this military-strategic principle and foisting it on its NATO partners Washington is pursuing a number of far-reaching goals. First, it is counting--albeit groundlessly--on diverting a retaliatory strike from the United States. Western Europe cannot fail to see this.

People there, the West German magazine STERN wrote, are aware that Washington would like to see the USSR's forces "melt away" in a nuclear war confined to Europe. The fact that the whole of Western Europe could burn up in the flames of nuclear conflagration is of little concern to the Pentagon scriptwriters of "Eurostrategic war."

Second, on the pretext of "modernization" and "upgrading," circles across the ocean are planning to create yet another U.S. strategic offensive force potential which would be deployed in Western Europe and targeted on regions deep inside the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Let us recall that under earlier "scenarios" operational-tactical nuclear missile facilities deployed in Western Europe were intended for use only in the combat zone, "excluding nuclear strikes against the territory of an enemy possessing strategic nuclear facilities."

Third, by creating a qualitatively new generation of nuclear missile arms, U.S. ruling circles want to significantly extend their first strike arsenal with devices which differ radically from ICBM's. The point is that a Pershing II would take only about 1-4 minutes to fly to designated targets, as opposed to the 20-30 minutes required for ICBM's. This would give rise to the temptation to launch a surprise attack in the hope that the other side would not have time to launch a retaliatory strike of its own missiles before the aggressor's missiles reached its territory. The same old dream of U.S. strategists: Let them wage war in Europe, and we will sit it out on the other side of the ocean and then dictate terms to Europe and the world. This "strategy" will not work now.

Attempts to justify the deployment of new American missiles on the old continent in terms of the interests of restoring "parity" and "equality of forces," like the myth of the "Soviet military threat," are intended to deceive the international public. Also fundamentally false are the "arguments" according to which the North Atlantic bloc's buildup of its nuclear potential using qualitatively new types of arms is "forced" and is a "response" to the Soviet Union's replacement of obsolete systems with more modern missiles. Such replacement is natural and is carried out systematically in the NATO countries. Thus comparatively recently the Pershing missiles were replaced by the Pershing-1A system, and today modern new nuclear missile-carrying aircraft are being supplied to NATO air forces.

The deployment on the continent of qualitatively new American nuclear missile weapons intended to resolve tasks which, under the Pentagon's previous arrangements, fell to the United States' own strategic offensive forces would change the military-strategic situation in Europe and destabilize the situation in the world in general. Quite naturally, the Soviet Union and its allies will be unable to ignore this factor. They will be forced to adopt retaliatory measures.

In order to finally break the vicious circle of the arms race, where one side's actions give rise to countermeasures by the other side, the Soviet Union proposes immediate talks, from whose commencement all programs for the deployment of additional medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe or their qualitative improvement should be frozen. Of course, the talks could discuss all aspects associated with the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons already stockpiled on the continent.

Those are the facts. They indicate quite clearly that the military-strategic situation prevailing on the European Continent insistently dictates the need to adopt measures to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. The peoples of Europe and the entire world demand this. The implementation of the Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th party congress would accord with the interests of all states--both European and non-European.

NEUTRON BOMB VIEWED AS AGGRESSIVE WEAPON

LD182216 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--The Pentagon's neutron plans cannot be described in any other way than as the striving to achieve military superiority, writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]

"Seeking to impose the neutron bomb on Europe, the United States is trying to speculate on the asymmetry of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. The strong points of the USSR and its allies are emphasized, while the United States' advantages are passed in silence. Indeed, the Soviet Union has more tanks. No secret is made of that. But the United States and its partners have the advantage in anti-tank means, other weapon systems. On the whole, there exists the balance of forces".

The weekly points, specifically, to the recent statement of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet who admitted that there exists a strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The NEW TIMES cites the pronouncements of a number of prominent scientists who are refuting the allegations about "safety" of neutron weapons that are being spread in the West. They say that the explosion of a neutron warhead which will instantly kill all life in a radius of one kilometre cannot "Neutralise" a tank attack. Many bombs will have to be used to achieve this aim, but in this case civilian casualties in densely-populated Europe will be many times greater than the losses of tank crews.

Prominent Soviet physicist Anatoliy Aleksandrov stresses that for every killed person there will be ten persons with various degrees of radiation. Some of them will die sooner or later while others who remain alive will be producing handicapped offsprings because of the damage of genetical hereditary structures.

All this shows that the neutron bomb is not so much a weapon against tanks, as a weapon for the destruction of humans, the weekly writes. Therefore, this weapon is little suited for defenses but is highly attractive to aggressors.

POLISH EVENTS TERMED ATTACK ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD311555 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 13 Signed to Press 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Main Prop of Peace on Earth"]

[Excerpt] Following the Course of Cohesion

The 26th CPSU Congress approved the CPSU's line of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries and developing their cooperation in every possible way. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report, together with them we are building a new, socialist world and a type of relations among states without historical precedent, really just, equitable and fraternal relations. The significance of socialist internationalism and of factors making for cohesion, cooperation and collaboration increases many times over under present conditions, when imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the socialist community are becoming increasingly sophisticated and insidious.

This can be seen particularly clearly in the case of the Polish People's Republic, where socialism's opponents, exploiting errors and miscalculations in domestic policy and with the support of external reactionary forces, are seeking to turn the development of events in a counterrevolutionary direction. Recent weeks have brought new evidence that the threat which has emerged to the foundations of the socialist state is not over yet.

But socialist Poland's enemies are not aiming only at Poland itself. They realize that Poland is backed by the entire socialist community. To complicate the situation there is to damage the community's unity and undermine its efforts in the international arena.

Therefore what is happening in Poland is not merely an internal Polish affair. As Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, rightly noted in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, "The situation in and around Poland is directly connected with the security of all the socialist countries. The socialist community is indissoluble and its defense is a matter not just for each state, but for the whole socialist coalition."

The December meeting in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact states' leaders was important political support for socialist Poland and clearly demonstrated that the country's working people can firmly rely on their friends and allies.

The socialist community is now stronger than ever. When it originally emerged, it included the Warsaw Pact states--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia--and also Mongolia, and during the sixties and seventies it was swelled by Cuba, the united Socialist Vietnam and Laos. With a population of more than 430 million, it has become a mighty economic force. Suffice it to say that in the last decade the socialist countries united by CEMA accounted for about half the world increase in industrial production. If you take into account the community countries' increased military potential, it is not hard to see what an insurmountable barrier the united and cohesive fraternal alliance of socialist states is in the way of imperialist schemes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ALARM AT U.S. ADMINISTRATION MOVES

LD011051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress was an important milestone on the road of communist building in the USSR, a milestone from which the Soviet people's new creative achievements are now being marked off. Each day life confirms anew that our party's congress was also a major event that is to a considerable extent determining the development of the international situation. The peace initiatives put forward at it provide a reference point for all peace-loving forces. The imperialist circles that have adopted a course of undermining detente could not but take into account the tremendous importance of the Soviet communists' forum, at which concern for removing the threat of nuclear war from mankind was voiced with the utmost force.

Handshake in Orbit

Life is confirming with vivid new facts the profound correctness of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remark in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the nature of international relations within the framework of the socialist community, which nowadays have really become relations between peoples.

Millions of people in the socialist community countries are currently watching with admiration the Soviet-Mongolian international crew's work in space on board the orbital research complex. The crew has picked up the baton of the space expeditions mounted by the community states in accordance with the long-term Intercosmos program. The Soviet-Mongolian expedition shows that the road to outer space paved by Soviet people's labor and courage has now been transformed into a broad space highway of fraternity.

The field of the fraternal countries' cooperation is broad. They are traveling the road of deepening socialist economic integration and are resolving vitally important national economic problems together on the basis of long-term targeted programs. Socialist integration in science plays a weighty role. The 25th anniversary jubilee of the joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna--a major scientific center where representatives of 11 socialist countries cooperate fruitfully--was another recent reminder of this.

A number of fraternal parties are now nearing an important landmark. The 12th BCP Congress opens 31 March. After that the 16th CPCZ Congress will begin. Then the SED will hold its 10th congress. The preparations for the fraternal parties' supreme forums are taking place in an atmosphere of the further expansion of intraparty democracy, serious analysis of both the major successes that have been achieved and the existing difficulties, and a critical approach toward shortcomings. The communists of the socialist community countries are laying the foundation for ensuring continued confident headway along the road of creating a new society.

The community states regard it as their most important foreign policy task to ensure lasting peace and favorable external conditions for socialist and communist building. At the same time they are doing everything to reliably ensure their own defense. This is shown, in particular, by the "Soyuz-81" joint command staff exercises being held on the territory of Poland, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Against the Nuclear Madness

Traditionally American public opinion gives every new White House incumbent and the administration he forms 100 days to get into the swing of things and to determine the main lines of their policy.

During this period it is prepared to turn a blind eye to blunders. The assumption is that this is a period of learning, which entails inevitable penalties.

Now is this period for R. Reagan's administration. The first 100 days since it took over the levers of power are not yet over. However, its actions both inside and outside the United States are prompting less and less readiness to make allowance for inexperience and more and more alarm. In describing the main feature of the current foreign policy of the "leader of the free world" the press in Western countries unfailingly uses the word "militarization." Indeed, the leaders of the capitalist world's biggest country can see only one way of solving the important problems it is running up against in the world arena-- a nuclear fist and superarmament.

The desire of those who determine U.S. foreign policy to view the world exclusively through a primitive militarist prism is causing considerable alarm even among the U.S. NATO allies. And the result of this is that Washington is having to maneuver.

In one of his first public speeches U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger dredged up the old idea of producing neutron weapons and deploying them in West Europe. As is well known, former President Carter was once forced to abandon this idea because it had prompted a mighty wave of protest in West European countries. Unsurprisingly, Weinberger's remark startled the West European capitals. The White House hastened to state that the head of the war department was expressing his own personal opinion, not the administration's opinion. However, it is notable that the secretary nevertheless stuck to his "personal" opinion. A few days ago at a session of the House Budget Committee he again advocated producing neutron weapons. This time there were no denials from the White House. The question naturally arises: Surely this "personal" opinion expressed with such persistence is a trial balloon whose repeated launching is supposed to accustom the public to the idea that there is simply no way to get out of producing the neutron bomb and deploying it in West Europe.

Having inflated the American military budget to record size (it reached \$178 billion this year and the intention is to increase it to more than \$226 billion next year), the United States is now trying to lure the other Western countries down the same road of the faster buildup of "military muscle." There have been a number of eminent visitors to Washington in recent days: Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito, FRG Defense Minister H. Apel, Netherlander Defence Minister P. Deugues. The selfsame theme has invariably featured prominently in the reports on these visits: The United States is demanding that military spending be increased.

True, so far as the guests are concerned, judging by those same reports, they have preferred to avoid binding themselves with specific promises while reaffirming their "loyalty to alliance commitments." It is not hard to understand them. The "Soviet threat," which representatives of the American administration use to intimidate their partners, is a mythical creature, but the economic difficulties that both Japan and the NATO countries are experiencing right now are very real. The summit of Common Market states in Maastricht, Netherlands was another reminder of these difficulties and the crisis of the capitalist economy. Incidentally, how can one help wondering whether, in foisting an ever-increasing burden of military spending on its partners, the United States is not trying, in addition to everything else, so to speak, to derail their economies?

The NATO allies, so the press reports, are going to Washington with concerns that differ from those of the United States. The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress have made a tremendous impression on the West European public. It is discussing particularly heatedly the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR.

The supporters of the NATO decision on the American Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles tried at the time to reassure West Europe with the promise that talks on SALT III, to include medium-range missiles, would be started immediately after ratification of the SALT II treaty. They claimed that the NATO decision rested on two legs--"arms upgrading" and talks. However, everybody can now see that the United States has pushed SALT II aside. Only one of the two "legs" is left. West Europe has been led by the nose. Particularly acute arguments have flared up in this connection among the West German Social Democrats. The Social Democratic Party Baden-Wuerttemberg land organization has put forward a demand for the NATO council decision on the American medium-range missiles to be reviewed. It has advocated talks between the USSR and the United States on this burning issue and condemned the fact that the FRG Government rejected the Soviet moratorium proposal. Serious disagreements, including disagreements over military policy issues, have led to a split in the British Labor Party.

Commenting on the state of relations between the United States and its West European allies, the Washington POST writes: "Washington cannot forever adopt a standpoint of implacable hostility toward the Soviet Union.... The U.S. European allies are making agonizing efforts to patch up the disputes in an attempt to return to normal relations with the Russians." The Los Angeles TIMES states that "There is now a growing gap between the U.S. hopes that the European partners will increase their efforts in the defense sphere and the Europeans capacity and desire to do what is being demanded of them. These contradictions threaten to lead to yet another noisy transatlantic quarrel since the United States suspects the allies of being reluctant to carry their share of the burden and the Europeans are expressing indignation that the United States is incapable of showing proper understanding of their problems and is too inflexible in its diplomatic approach to the Soviet Union."

When it ran up against the fact that its militarist foreign policy was encountering resistance from the NATO allies, the American administration stated that it was prepared to discuss the question of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe at a session of the NATO Special Consultative Group. It is proposed that the group meet 31 March. ASSOCIATED PRESS remarked that the consultation is intended "as a gesture to America's allies."

Where might the attempts to stop the course of history by military means lead mankind? Presumably the Pentagon knows the answer. It was not for nothing that Presidential Directive 59, which declares "limited" nuclear war--as though it were possible to limit it--to be permissible, made its appearance in the United States. Expressions of indignation and protest at the dangerous Pentagon plans are mounting in various countries.

A great role in the struggle against the nuclear threat can be played by those who by virtue of their profession have the clearest idea of the pernicious consequences a nuclear war would have for mankind--scientists and doctors. The proposal made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for the setting up of an authoritative international committee to demonstrate the vital necessity of averting nuclear catastrophe has met with a positive reaction in the world. In this connection it is hard to overestimate the importance of the recent international Conference of World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War held in the United States. Representatives of 11 countries took part in it.

They reached the unanimous conclusion that there is for mankind no greater threat on earth than the threat of nuclear war and the nuclear arms race. The forum participants adopted a number of documents--an appeal to L.I. Brezhnev and R. Reagan, an appeal to all the world's doctors, an appeal to all heads of government and to the United Nations. These documents represent the worried voice of reason and an ardent appeal to a sense of responsibility for the future not only of this generation but of future ones. When it comes to the nuclear threat, no one in the world must be indifferent.

Democracy in Jeopardy

Spain is having a difficult time. The investigation has not yet been completed into the case of the 23 February attempted military coup, when putschists burst into the hall where the National Assembly was in session and held the deputies at gunpoint for many hours. But there are growing fears in the country that rightwing forces may once again try to go for broke. There are substantial grounds for these fears. The situation has been complicated by extremist elements who killed two servicemen. The attacks were made with clearly provocative intent; the terrorists' pistols were essentially aiming at Spanish democracy. It is not for nothing, according to UPI, that these killings "infuriated army leaders who sympathized with the organizers of the recent putsch."

In analyzing the situation prevailing in the country the foreign press is trying to outline the role played by the army in contemporary Spain. Thus Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH points out: Most of the present officers of all categories of troops were educated in the Franco tradition. They were effectively the bastion of his authoritarian regime and are deeply hostile to a number of the democratic transformations, particularly the granting of the right to strike and the Communist Party's legal status.

After the attacks emergency meetings of the ministers of defense, the interior, foreign affairs, justice and territorial administration were held under the chairmanship of head of government L. Calvo-Sotelo. The ministers approved measures to combat terrorism. A considerable role in their implementation is assigned to the army. The armed forces are watching all the country's airports. Monitoring of the movements of people and transport in a number of areas of Spain is being stepped up. The numerical strength of the security forces in the Basque provinces, where the recent attacks took place is being increased. Warships have begun patrolling the coastal waters of those provinces. France's LES ECHOS describes the measures as "a clear victory for the armed forces." L'HUMANITE believes that "the army's intervention in the Basque country may be extremely dangerous" and "may be the springboard for a broader operation against the whole policy of autonomy, which has been written into the Spanish Constitution, and against the country's democratic institutions."

At the same time the activeness of extreme rightwing forces has increased. Newspapers reflecting their views, such as EL ALCAZAR and HERALDO ESPANOL, are publishing material lauding the rebels. "Committees for solidarity" with the people arrested on a charge of taking part in the attempted coup are being set up. Leaflets urging rebellion were dropped into mailboxes at military barracks a few days ago.

Spain's leftwing forces resolutely condemn the terrorists' criminal activity, which is jeopardizing the democratic process in the country. At the same time they are demanding that careful parliamentary oversight of the army's activity be established.

WORLD RESPONSE TO PEACE INITIATIVES REPORTED

LD011001 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by G. Kuznetsov under the rubric "The Course Is the Peoples' Security": "In the Interests of the Entire World"]

[Text] "The 26th CPSU Congress has illumined even more brightly the Soviet people's path toward communism--the path which is leading to the future of all mankind. The CPSU Congress' decisions give a true model of creative Marxism-Leninism in action. The Soviet communists' forum is a real school and example for the other fraternal parties and for the international communist and workers movement and is an invaluable compass to enable correct orientation in the present complex situation. The remarkable forum of Lenin's party opens an important new page in the land of the Soviets all-round development and in the struggle for positive changes in the world." That was how the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO described the significance of the 26th party congress for the people of our country and all people of good will in the world.

Reports on the approval of the results of the work of the supreme organ of the Soviet Communists' Party, which was rightly an event of worldwide historic significance, and on the universal support for the congress-approved program of struggle to ameliorate the world political climate, to halt the arms race and to increase trust in relations between states are continuing to come in from all continents. The results of the 26th congress have met with ardent approval from the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries, the communist and workers parties of the capitalists states and the national liberation movements, whose representatives were in Moscow, and in the utterances of many foreign statesmen and the political and public organizations of the most diverse countries.

There is no doubt that the 26th congress' specific and constructive proposals in the foreign policy sphere--the continuation and development, as applied to the aggravated international situation of the early eighties, of the precepts of the historic peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses--are exerting tremendous influence on the minds of millions and millions of people. "In his report L.I. Brezhnev put forward a plan of far-reaching constructive foreign policy initiatives whose goal is talks on questions of war and peace. Not a single leader of the other states has been able for many years to come out with such important proposals," THE TIMES OF INDIA notes, emphasizing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding role in the struggle for world peace and the peoples' security and cooperation.

ASSOCIATED PRESS called the decisions of the Soviet communists' congress "a barometer of Soviet long-term strategic plans." And this strategy, as is well known, is aimed at resolving the fundamental task of the present day--safeguarding peace--which in the face of the adventurist aspirations of the aggressive circles of imperialism is a vitally important matter for all mankind.

"I urge you most emphatically to assess the Soviet Union's new peace program proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as a wide-ranging and sincere proposal aimed at safeguarding peace, eliminating hotbeds of the danger of war, developing mutual trust, continuing the policy of detente and cooperation and halting the dangerous arms race," states a message from H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who took part in the work of the congress, to FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

What is the significance of the proposals comprising the essence of the new Soviet peace initiative? First of all they embrace a broad range of issues, for they concern both nuclear missiles weapons and the conventional types of armaments of ground, naval and air forces.

They concern the situation in Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. They discuss measures of both a political and a military nature. They are united by a single goal: doing everything possible to deliver the people from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth. These proposals are specific, they concern the most burning problems of the present situation in the world arena and their adoption would lead immediately to a marked amelioration of the atmosphere. They have a precise addressee and they attest to the USSR's desire to improve relations with all states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation and to our country's constant readiness to extend a helping hand to the peoples struggling against colonialist and imperialist exploitation and for freedom and progress. The Soviet initiatives lack any propagandist veneer and are perfectly feasible given good will on the part of all countries.

Indeed, our country's readiness to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the confidence-building measures zone on the part of the Western states is a tremendous step toward the adoption of a decision to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe at the present Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. "Those who thought they could deadlock the Madrid meeting with the aid of the prior condition regarding the zones of application of confidence-building measures is left with nothing," the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE commented on this Soviet proposal. Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr described it as "an extremely substantial element for a European conference on military detente and disarmament which may become the basis for negotiations." France, AFP has reported, quoting authoritative sources, was "pleased with the desire for dialogue." However, it is important that during the dialogue under way in Madrid the Western powers give a clear response to this specific proposal.

By offering to hold talks with all interested sides on confidence-building measures in the Far East the USSR is knocking the ground from under the feet of those who, while building up their own military arsenals, hide behind talk of a "Soviet military threat." The slanderous allegations that the presence of a limited Soviet troops contingent in Afghanistan threatens oil shipments from the Persian Gulf to the Western countries have proved on verification to be just as groundless. The Soviet Union does not object to the discussion of questions connected with the Afghanistan situation in conjunction with Persian Gulf security issues.

Readiness to continue talks with the United States on the question of strategic arms limitation while retaining everything positive achieved in this sphere so far; to agree on limiting the deployment of Ohio-class submarines in the United States and similar submarines in our country, including a ban on modernizing existing missiles and creating new ones for them; finally, the proposal to agree on a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe on both sides, both quantitatively and qualitatively and including U.S. forward-based weapons in this region--all this is dictated by the desire to prevent the peoples of the world living under the threat of the unleashing of nuclear war. An authoritative international committee with the participation of the most eminent scientists from various countries could show the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

A farsighted approach and the political will are needed in order to take the heat out of the international situation. That is why it would be useful to convene a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the leaders of the council's member states in order, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to seek the keys to the amelioration of the international situation and the prevention of war."

Nor has the Soviet state's readiness for dialogue with the United States—at summit level, moreover—gone unnoticed in the West.

However, it is no secret that Washington, according to universal opinion, was "poorly prepared" for this initiative, and therefore, after the first "yes's," various "buts" also began to be heard there. People are attempting to explain them by alleging that the Soviet Union (although to all appearances its policy in the sphere of building up the military budget and the arms race to achieve a one-sided military advantage over the USSR already looks fully formed). Some Washington circles have begun to speak of imposing "conditions" on the Soviet Union as "advance payment" for talks, and of the need to demand that the USSR "prove the sincerity" of its intentions. New York TIMES commentator H. Smith believes, that although the administration has given a positive reply to the proposal on a summit meeting, "this Soviet step has created difficulties for the administration's original strategy geared to achieving support from its allies for a tougher policy toward Moscow." The nature of the White House's response, he believes, has been dictated by the desire to reassure its West European allies who are worried by the tough anti-Soviet rhetoric of the administration's leaders and are insisting on the continuation of talks with the USSR, in particular on the question of SALT and medium-range missiles in Europe.

Their attitude toward the Soviet proposals serves as a sort of touchstone for ascertaining the positions of particular forces on the issues of strengthening detente. Free Democratic Party chairman, FRG Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher, as is well known, has spoken out against a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles, obviously in an effort to help the rightwing Social Democrats suppress the "rebellion" within their party by those who are vigorously demanding the rejection of the NATO decision on "upgrading" armaments. Genscher's position is largely explained by the fact that he has one eye on the United States.

It must be noted that Washington and Tel Aviv reacted very nervously to the report's proposal to hold a peace conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinians. And, conversely, it was warmly welcomed by the PLO and the governments of a whole series of Arab countries which saw in it a new manifestation of the USSR's support for the Arab peoples' struggle for a just political settlement of the Near East problem. "The Soviet proposals open the way leading to the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied as a result of aggression and to the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return to their motherland, decide their own destiny for themselves and create their own independent states," the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN stressed. "No less significance is attached to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal connected with safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf."

Noting the Soviet Union's interest in enlisting the leaders of many states in the search for peace, sensible commentators are voicing the conviction that the USSR and the United States, as the economically and militarily most powerful states, bear special responsibility for the business of maintaining peace. In this connection the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO stresses with satisfaction that L.I. Brezhnev "is holding out an olive branch to R. Raagan," expressing the hope that "the latter will respond with the same gesture," since "for Soviet people there is no goal more sacred than establishing peace throughout the world."

It is no secret that the peoples expected important peace initiatives from the 26th CPSU Congress. And they have not been let down. The Soviet state and our party have reaffirmed that they are in the vanguard of the struggle of all progressive forces of the world. And, the West German communists' newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes: The point is that "peace and socialism have been inseparable concepts since the Russian workers and peasants embarked in October 1917 on implementing the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The first law of the young Soviet republic was Lenin's decree on peace. The desire for peace also determines the initiatives now emanating from the 26th CPSU Congress.

EVENTUAL SOBER RESPONSE TO PEACE PROPOSALS AWAITED

LD011031 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by international observer G. Dadyants: "Just What Is Happening in America?" Quotation marks as published.]

Text] "Say, just what is happening in America now? Reagan, Haig, Weinberger.... All they are saying about the Soviet Union--is it for real?"

We journalists specializing in international affairs now encounter this sort of question at every step. Are the people who have acceded to the leadership of the capitalist world's greatest country behaving seriously? It is not so easy to give an unambiguous answer to this question.

It is known that immediately after the new U.S. administration came to power many "tough words" were addressed to the Soviet Union. President Reagan accused us of wanting to create a "worldwide communist state." Secretary of State Haig declared that the USSR supports "international terrorism." And it was he who uttered the "terrible" words, as one West German newspaper evaluated them, to the effect that "there are more important things than peace."

Perhaps the new American officials' first statements ought to be treated with condescension, as they could not immediately get to the bottom of all the complex ins and outs of international affairs; but time passes. The 26th CPSU Congress has been held in Moscow, and a quite specific comprehensive program for the settlement of all international problems, including problems existing between the USSR and the United States, was issued from its platform. The new Soviet proposals have attracted the attention of the world's public opinion. They are being studied in all earnestness by West European statesmen. All realistically minded politicians are seeking and awaiting a sensible compromise and thinking about how to try to strengthen detente in the present complex international situation. And it is only from Washington that bellicose appeals are continuing to issue.

West Europe, stunned at first by the sallies and crude attacks of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig against the USSR, which have now been backed up by some militarist actions in the international arena, is also apparently contemplating this problem. If all this is for real, many Western commentators conclude, it is very dangerous. The fears that in the event of a Reagan election victory Washington would return "to the black-and-white thinking of the fifties are being confirmed," WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU states.

Has anything changed in the American administration's stand with regard to the Soviet Union since the 26th CPSU Congress and the peace-loving proposals advanced by the USSR? Probably, American figures have become somewhat more cautious in their statements. They even speak of "new nuances" in L.I. Brezhnev's messages to the leaders of certain Western countries and declare that they "welcome a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the "multitude of differences which divide us." But the trouble is that the "softening of tone" has in no way affected the essence of the American leaders' positions. Reagan has just declared that he, you see, "does not intend to sit at the negotiating table with the Russians" until they "show readiness to curb their expansionist actions in hotbeds of tension in the world" and "alter their behavior in Afghanistan, Poland, Africa and Central America."

Let us note that here Reagan publicly declares his intention to continue arming the Afghan rebels and to continue interfering in El Salvador's affairs and that a record U.S. military budget in the sum of \$222 billion has been drawn up for fiscal 1982.

It seems that the talk of "dialogue" that is taking place on the other side of the Atlantic is nothing more than verbal acrobatics in fact designed to cover up a policy which has nothing in common either with a dialogue or with negotiation.

"Secretary of State Haig," the well-known American commentator J. Kraft writes in this connection, "considers an atmosphere of tension a useful background for improving American positions in many parts of the world--from China, the Near East and West Europe to the Caribbean." "A firm policy with regard to the USSR, in the opinion of the American secretary of state, is designed to help Chancellor Schmidt rebuff the leftwing in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and confirm the NATO commitments of the FRG, as well as other West European countries. In this case France will "display less nervousness" and might cease seeking contacts with the USSR.

These conclusions of Kraft's are confirmed in full by the talks which have taken place recently in Washington between the United States and its allies. To sum up their essence, Washington is seeking to rally the "refractory" NATO allies on an anti-Soviet basis and make them abandon their independent policy in general and the policy of detente with the socialist countries in particular.

Of course, it is not just a question of the unseemly tone which characterized the anti-Soviet music that Washington is making in the international arena. What the American leaders are saying and doing now is not just their personal way of thinking. There are forces in the United States which stand above presidents and secretaries of state--the forces of big business, which also includes the military-industrial complex. Policy, and particularly its tone, is not determined by some "actions" of the Soviet Union in the international arena but, rather, by American corporations' developments of modern means of warfare--the emergence of the neutron bomb, the Tridents, the MK and Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles.

Do the statements of Reagan, Haig and Weinberger mean that American big business has already chosen the policy of confrontation with the USSR?

It seems to us that there is not yet an unambiguous answer to this key question either. The corporations producing new types of weapons are undoubtedly interested in a policy close to military confrontation. One has only to look at a transcript of one of Weinberger's press conferences and consider the essence of the questions put to him by journalists connected with military corporations in order to understand this. Where will the MX missiles be deployed--in underground silos, as previously proposed, or on submarines and warships, as the new secretary proposes doing? This is not idle curiosity but a problem involving billion-dollar profits.

But there are, of course, representatives of business who are interested not in confrontation but in cooperation, including cooperation with the Soviet Union. To confirm this, I could cite extracts from Reagan's conversation with the leaders, for example, of American farmers organizations insisting that the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union be lifted. The struggle of the two trends inside big business is also obviously reflected in the reports that are constantly appearing in the press of the "contradictoriness" of the American administration's positions with regard to talks with the USSR.

One thing is clear for the time being: The propaganda offensive launched against the Soviet Union by the new administration immediately after it acceded to power has petered out. Whether they like it or not, the American leaders cannot simply brush the Soviet peace proposals aside. They have been forced to maneuver and to speak, if only verbally, of the "usefulness and desirability" of dialogue, even if they are trying to shelve it or make it generally impossible by putting forward preliminary conditions which no self-respecting state can accept.

Today the new administration's strategy boils down to creating military superiority over the Soviet Union to the accompaniment of anti-Soviet campaigns, involving its NATO allies in this adventurist policy and then trying to speak with the USSR from positions of strength. But nothing will come of this. The United States will not succeed in creating superiority over the Soviet Union, and nor will its allies. Any attempts to take this path will lead only to a new spiral in the arms race, in which--if it is imposed on the Soviet Union--the latter will not lag behind by a single step. Thus, American strategy is leading to an impasse from which the United States itself will be unable to find the way out.

Sooner or later Washington will have to part with its illusions about arranging the world how it wants to and about establishing American norms of behavior in it.

"It is dangerous folly to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in nuclear war," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warned the American leaders from the platform of the 26th congress.

I would like to hope that those who determine America's policy today will be able, in the final analysis, to look at things more realistically. There is no need to repeat that, when reason prevails in the United States, people there will find in the Soviet Union a partner ready for a constructive dialogue on the entire range of Soviet-American relations and very important international problems.

EDITORIAL ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET FOREIGN AID

LD311441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] By the beginning of the eighties of our century the colonial system of imperialism in its classical forms had been eliminated. About 100 states in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania which were formerly the possessions of imperialist powers have now gained national independence. More than 2 billion people have cast off the yoke of colonialism.

The world of the states which have won independence--now called developing countries--presents an impressive but varied picture. It includes countries with different levels of social and cultural development, operating in various political and economic conditions and having specific national characteristics. But there is also something which unites the vast majority of the developing countries. That is the anti-imperialism which is inherent in their policy, the desire to put an end to the vestiges of colonialism and to racism and to create an economically developed, democratic society.

That is the natural historical law of our day, which opens up wide opportunities for the Soviet Union, the socialist community and world progressive forces to cooperate with the developing countries. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the 26th party congress, "The CPSU will continue to consistently implement a course of developing cooperation between the USSR and liberated countries and strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement."

Considerable experience of such cooperation has been accumulated. It covers various spheres--politics and the economy, interparty ties and defense, culture and tourism. Relations with countries of a socialist orientation are developing particularly successfully. In recent years the Soviet Union has concluded treaties on friendship and cooperation with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Democratic Yemen and Syria. One of the first such treaties was signed with India in 1971.

For the developing countries, which inherited a very backward economy from the colonialists, economic, scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union are of great significance.

Thus in Syrian cities and villages two out of every three electric lights now use current from the Euphrates hydroelectric power station, which was designed and constructed with the participation of Soviet specialists and equipped with Soviet equipment. The major Indian metallurgical enterprises in Bhilai and Bokaro were also constructed with our assistance.

In the economic sphere the USSR and other CEMA states cooperate with most of the developing countries. The Soviet Union conducts trade with more than 80 states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and trade turnover is constantly growing; it has increased from approximately R3 billion in 1970 to R9.5 billion in 1979. That figure increased even more last year.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community is an important factor for the developing countries' economic and cultural progress. At the same time it is a factor for strengthening their political independence and economic self-sufficiency. The cooperation is of an equitable, mutually advantageous nature and is a new, just form of international relations. Within the framework of conventional trade and in the form of compensation for credits granted earlier the Soviet Union receives many goods needed by its national economy and population. They include machine tools, metal and textiles, cables, clothing, fruit, various raw materials, footwear, medicines and so forth.

Our country gives assistance to many liberated peoples in training engineers, doctors, teachers, journalists and musicians. Students and graduates from Asia, Africa and Latin America follow study courses in Soviet VUZes. Young Soviet men and women—albeit in smaller numbers—undergo practical training and gain experience in the universities of Delhi, Damascus, Algiers and other cities. The exchange of movies, theater and folk collectives and art exhibitions has become a good tradition. This enables the peoples to get to know each other better, leads to mutual cultural enrichment and strengthens the spirit of trust and internationalism.

The socialist community countries' role is manifested particularly clearly in critical situations and at history's turning points. The USSR is the unfailing ally of peoples defending their independence against encroachments by imperialism. Together with the other fraternal countries the Soviet Union helps to strengthen the liberated states' defense capability when they so request. That is what happened, for instance, in Angola and Ethiopia. Imperialism was trying to put an end to the peoples' revolutions in those countries with the help of internal reaction and outside aggression. But their friends came to their aid in time. "We are against the export of revolution," says the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th congress, "nor can we agree to the export of counterrevolution."

The Soviet Union helped the Afghan revolution when imperialism unleashed a veritable undeclared war against it, which created a direct threat to the security of our southern border too. This forced the USSR to grant the military aid which the friendly country asked for.

The coincident interests of the socialist community countries and the liberated states are manifested in a wide range of cardinal international problems. There is the struggle to turn various parts of the world, including the regions of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, into peace zones; to restructure international economic relations on an equitable, democratic basis; to establish peace and justice in the Near East; to end the arms race. It is well known that the Soviet Union has for some years now been seeking a reduction in major states' military budgets, proposing that part of the resources thus released be allocated for aid to Asian, African and Latin American countries. The course of lessening international tension is fully in accordance with the tasks facing the peoples of developing countries.

The expanding, all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the liberated states is objectively strengthening the positions of the joint anti-imperialist front in the interests of detente and serves peace and social progress.

PRESIDENT REAGAN 'FEELING WELL' AFTER SURGERY

LD312052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 31 Mar 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] The news agencies report from Washington that U.S. President Reagan is feeling well after undergoing an operation to remove the bullet that wounded him. The President was the victim of an attempt on his life by John Hinckley, a member of an American neo-Nazi group. Ronald Reagan is now in the George Washington University Hospital. The doctors have reported that he will be able to leave the hospital in 2 weeks, but will need a few months to recover fully. Ronald Reagan is the ninth American president to be the subject of an armed attack. AFP reports that John Hinckley, who tried to assassinate the President, is to appear in court Thursday.

COMMENT ON VIOLENCE IN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD311944 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Anonymous commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been wounded in Washington. Three persons accompanying him, including Press Secretary of the White House Brady, became victims of the crime. American mass media present this assassination [as heard] as the act of a single madman who has been under psychiatric care. It might be so, although many people draw attention not to this health report, but to the UPI report, namely that the terrorist, 25 years old, is the son of a big businessman from Colorado and a member of the biggest neo-Nazi group in the United States. The investigation of this crime is in full swing, but irrespective of what it shows, evident is the fact that terrorism is part and parcel of the American way of life, an organic part of the system where monopolistic capital is dominating.

The struggle for profits, for maximum profits, for which they are not shy in choosing the means, is the root for all the happenings in modern America. The question may arise why firearms are freely sold in the United States. The answer to it is that it gives huge profits to military monopolies. Why, in the United States of America do cutthroats and killers from the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazi groups, Zionist gangs, have a free hand? The answer is that it brings profit to monopolies which very often use the services of extremists in opposing the workers' movement, the fighters against exploitation and the arms race, the supporters of social and national justice. The dominating classes in the United States themselves made terrorism a standard of the American way of life and a standard of mutual relations between separate monopolistic clans in their war for domination within the United States. Thus, it is small wonder why the victims of terrorism become the representatives of these dominating classes, and why in modern America people shoot their own president.

As for rank-and-file people living in this dreadful society, of all its notorious possibilities, is the absolutely real possibility of becoming a victim of a crime, an object of violence. The United States Secretary of the Justice Department Smith, states that every year each third American becomes a victim of different crimes, and that the number of killings and terroristic assassinations in the country for the last decade alone increased by 60 percent. In the meantime, the developments that take place in the United States of America are not limited by American borders. On the international arena, American imperialist circles pursue the same purpose; profit; the same method: (?implantation) of terrorism as a means for providing profits.

Why does the United States of America support the rulers of South Korea and Chile who are hated by their own people? Why does it arm the junta which unleashed bloody terrorism in El Salvador?

Why does it finance and help the Pretorian racists? Why does it help mercenary killers dispatched to Afghanistan and Angola? The answer to this is that the arbitrariness, violence and terrorism pave the way for American capital, to the domination of other countries and regions. It is namely this ambition of domination that explains all the blackmail and pressure put on the regimes unsuitable for Washington, or progressive movements and organizations, all these numerous facts of terroristic actions of CIA agents against the functionaries in different countries unsuitable for American imperialists.

The present drama in Washington once again shows to the whole world the genuine face of the society where the morals of profit reigns. This drama, at the same time, recalls that the nutrient medium for the arbitrariness, violence and terrorism on the international arena is the activities and the policy of those who trample upon the lawful rights and interests of the sovereign states and peoples, who implant the ideology of racial and national hatred, who support the reactionary regimes, who stay in power only with the help of terrorism, who pursue the policy aimed at increasing tensions and instigating the arms race, at fanning up the atmosphere of military psychosis. And the addresses of those mentioned here are very well known.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY 'FALSE START'

LD011005 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 14

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article: "'Retro'-Grad, or the Difficulties of Conversing With Ptolemy"]

[Excerpts] "You decent citizens are hindered in your lives by bureaucrats in Washington and communists in Moscow. Send me to the White House and I...will give America back its military strength, the loss of which has turned Soviet-American relations into a 'one-way street.'"

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA quoted these words by Ronald Reagan in 1976. That is how he speaks now too. And if he has not changed, that means that America has changed to some degree, since it has elected him to be its President.

Almost to the very end nobody could predict the outcome of the election duel. And all else being equal, the question of peace proved decisive. NEWSWEEK wrote: "As soon as the former governor of California convinced the voters--and this emerged particularly clearly during the Cleveland television debate--that he was not about to restore slavery or, one dark night in 1981, send the 82d Airborne Division into the middle of Gorkiy Street, Carter had lost."

Journey Into the Past

In the same weekly, among the photos of Reagan there is one where he is shown at a desk. On the desk is a single book: "The Real War," by Richard Nixon.

The former president's work, which came out last year and was widely publicized, is wholly devoted to American-Soviet relations. How does Nixon treat this theme?

Any event in the international arena--from the national liberation movement in Africa to the growth of international terrorism--is seen and assessed by the author as part of "the Soviets' quest for hegemony."

Nixon declares the main task of American foreign policy to be "resistance to Russian expansionism." He even goes so far as to describe relations between our two countries as "the real war" or "World War III."

Of course, it does not require a great expenditure of intellectual energy to explain the changes taking place in the world as the consequence of movements by "the hand of Moscow." But explanations of this kind are only possible at the cost of isolation from reality, which demands a concrete analysis of complex situations. And you have to pay for it with foreign policy errors. But that is Washington's concern....

Does Reagan the reader agree with Nixon the writer? Here are some opinions on this score.

Joseph Fromm in the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: The President "believes Soviet adventurism to be the source of most of America's difficulties."

DER SPIEGEL (FRG): "Reagan sees Red phantoms everywhere.... 'Let us not deceive ourselves,' he warned. 'The Soviet Union is the motivating force behind all disorders.'"

A State Department employee: "There is only a single idea coming from above--that 'the Russians are coming.' Everything else has to recede into the background."

They see the same long "arm of Moscow" in Angola and Iran, in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and even, finally, behind international terrorists. It appears that official Washington, in the "retro" style of the fifties, is trying to sink the modern world in a procrustean bed of "cold war" period schemes. Even the old phraseology is being revived: At his first press conference Secretary of State Alexander Haig spoke of the "iron curtain...."

The United States, Alexander Haig has stated, "cannot consider talks or the ratification of arms control agreements without taking into account the Soviet Union's conduct and actions outside the arms control sphere.... We place 'linkage' at the basis of East-West relations."

People who think dialectically will not dispute that everything in the world is interconnected. But this broad generalization in no way contradicts a gradual approach to resolving international problems. Interstate relations are discrete and break down into quantum which, taken together, ensure movement in the desired direction. But the pseudo-dialectical method of universal "linkage" is unacceptable, because it makes the best the enemy of the good.

However, we are dealing with ILL-INTENTIONED "linkage," intended to secure unilateral advantages and even to derail international relations in general. It is fundamentally incorrect to conduct diplomatic talks while "linking" in a Gordian knot all the negative elements which have accumulated in Soviet-American relations. And the concept of "linkage" is particularly dangerous in that world of imaginary quantities where fantastic terrorism--are attributed to the Soviet Union.

It may be recalled that detente in Soviet-American relations began in 1972 during President Nixon's visit to Moscow, when the U.S. aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was still going on and was even being stepped up. If the sides had then proceeded on the basis of the "linkage" concept, how much time would have been lost for detente?

Perhaps the supporters of the "linkage" concept see this as an additional diplomatic lever in talks with the Soviet Union, but the whole history of talks shows that success can only be achieved if the principle of equality is observed. Malcolm Toon warns: "We can only hold talks with the Russians from a position of equality." Ambassador Thomas Watson, who recently left Moscow when his mission ended, follows a similar line of reasoning.

The expression "feedback loop" is fashionable in American political jargon. This loop can be positive and negative. In the former case, positive elements, returning and thereby strengthening the initial positive impulse, give a cumulative positive effect. In the latter case, on the contrary, the accumulation and interaction of negative elements give a negative effect.

The theory and practice of "linkage" is an example of negative feedback. And it threatens to lead Soviet-American relations into an impasse. And time will again be lost for detente. New, even more destructive weapons systems will emerge. Sharp words will deepen mutual misunderstandings. Washington's false start will cost the world dear!

"Challenge" to Dialogue

By starting with sharp words about the Soviet Union the new administration has in effect declared verbal war on us. This "challenge" could have been taken up--the possibilities of the Russian language are unlimited. But that would mean waiving our responsibility. The problem of Soviet-American relations is too serious, and their level and nature influence the entire international situation. So an invitation to dialogue duly emanated from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the words of James Brady, White House press spokesman, it came like thunder out of a clear sky. But it would be more accurate to compare it to a fresh wind driving away the clouds.

Washington did not want any dialogue. Haig warned that talks with the Soviet Union on any question will only be possible if the Soviet side adopts some "code of international conduct." However, the idea of dialogue immediately gained wide international support. The U.S. allies also display clear interest, although at times their reservations make you wonder whether they will not throw out the baby with the bathwater.

The word "commotion" is the most appropriate for describing official Washington's reaction to the Soviet peace "challenge." There were even attempts to call the Soviet peace initiative the "first dividend" of the new "tough" U.S. policy. But our policy is principled and consistent, and we do not scare easily!

Three weeks later, Washington formulated a response. AP summed it up in the headline: "Reagan Declares There Is No Need To Talk With the Soviets."

The President has gone back to "linkage": As a condition for his consent to dialogue, he proposed that the Soviet side "change its positions and actions," that is, cease to be itself. Moreover he added that "talks could prove more productive if the United States first built up its armed forces." In other words, the fist which is to bang the table must be made heavier. Perhaps they should listen to the ex-ambassadors' advice?

A Reasonable Alternative

It seems to me that one reason for the depressing renaissance of the spirit of the fifties in the United States is the revival of the "Ptolemy syndrome."

The ancient Greek astronomer and geographer Claudius Ptolemy considered the earth to be the center of the universe. In a similar way, Washington considers the United States to be the hub of the world, despite the fact that the era of the existence of sovereign states is now with us.

Let us listen to Nixon: "Some people think that we are entering a period of collective leadership in the West and that the United States will have to consult with the most prosperous of its allies and concede to them for the sake of Western accord. All this is rubbish. Of course it is necessary to consult. But if the United States does not lead, nobody will."

Although in this case Nixon was talking about leadership of the West alone, Jimmy Carter spoke openly of "world leadership." Alexander Haig speaks frankly of regaining America's role as leader, and he is backed up by the President's adviser Richard Allen: "Our aim is to restore U.S. leadership" (both of them call for a rapid buildup of military might, evidently confusing strength with authority. NEWSWEEK reports that Washington is hankering after the "simple age of pax Americana.")

The very idea of dividing countries into the leader and the led is contrary to the manifest pluralism of the modern world, not to mention the principles of international law.

It goes without saying that this kind of American leadership is unacceptable to the Soviet Union and its allies. Incidentally, such claims run counter to the 1972 agreement on the principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. It includes a commitment by the sides not to claim "any special rights or advantages in world affairs."

The idea of America as a "world leader" is also a "retrograde" step. Since Western journalists often use the term "syndrome," I considered it expedient to use the metaphor "the Ptolemy syndrome" in an article published in the American press. And I received a letter from Alan Henrikson of the Institute of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Medford (Massachusetts). Upholding the "Ptolemy syndrome," my correspondent explains: "The Americans have become habituated to world leadership" and to "the modern-day non-territorial equivalent of the celestial empire"—just as drug addicts become habituated to their poison. But problems arise here: the ignominy of impotence in Vietnam, economic disorders and the "evident inability of industrial democracy to ensure permanent prosperity." The main obstacle, in Henrikson's opinion, is...detente.

So it is detente which is hindering the realization of American ideas about world leadership and the implementation of the pax Americana. As Alexander Haig has said, there are things more important than living in peace.

Nonetheless, the objective factor of military-strategic equilibrium, the realistic prognosis of the consequences of nuclear conflict and the peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress will, as before, bring the world back to detente as the reasonable alternative.

PONOMAREV WRITES ON CPSU CONGRESS, U.S. RELATIONS

LD311546 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS—The 26th CPSU Congress "will be remembered by the people as a forum of peace which opposes to imperialism's bellicose policy a firm, well-balanced and constructive stand of consolidating peace, struggle for deepening detente, for curbing the arms race, for preventing a new world war," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the fifth issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. In an article, devoted to the international significance of the top forum of the Soviet communists, he points out: "It is difficult to mention any other recent document which from the moment of its publication would have exerted such a direct impact on international political life as Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. The programme of measures to strengthen peace, to deepen detente, to curb the arms race, put forward in the report and unanimously approved by the congress, has met with a broad international response."

"It can be stated without exaggeration: No political party with any influence, no political leader can now speak and act without making clear his stand towards the initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev," the author of the article stresses.

"What are the specific features of the foreign policy initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress that have put them in the forefront of international life of our time? First, these are timely initiatives, they are in line with the requirement arising from the existing situation, they fully accord with the demands of the time."

"The more bellicose speeches and the activities of those opposing detente escalate," said Boris Ponomarev, "the objective necessity of raising a mighty obstacle to the muddy stream of militaristic hysteria becomes more acute."

It depended on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress whether an effective counter-balance will be created to offset the campaign which heightens the danger of a world their nonnuclear conflict. The foreign policy programme of the congress, the package of proposals, that have been advanced, the spirit and constructive character of the programme have created such a counterbalance. Leonid Brezhnev's report was rightfully described as "a mighty beam of light in the deepening gloom of war hysteria."

"Second," it is stressed in the article, "the world public notes the firm, consistent determination of the CPSU to do its utmost to lift from the peoples the threat of a nuclear war, to preserve peace on earth." "The CPSU combines resolute condemnation of nuclear war plans with categorical condemnation of attempts to attain military superiority."

"Leonid Brezhnev's proposals that fresh efforts be exerted, directed at eliminating the threat of war, and strengthening international security have met with a broad response. Eight well-founded, realistic proposals, which embrace all the most relevant aspects of international relations and which have the aim of breathing new life into detente were submitted to the governments and the broad international public."

"The readiness for a dialogue with the USA, expressed in the report of the CPSU Central Committee, with the emphasis on summit meetings, has met with a very broad response, "the author of the article writes. The USSR's peace proposals and the world public movement in support of the proposals raise a dilemma for American ruling circles: either to positively approach the peace proposals or to demonstrate to the whole world their disregard for people's aspirations, to be seen as war-mongers."

"The comprehensive character of the new Soviet peace initiatives is of great significance. They practically embrace all regions of the world, all so-called 'hot points', they indicate a correct way toward solving and preventing the most dangerous international conflicts. What is at issue is not only ways of overcoming existing conflicts, but also a kind of international prophylactic measure. This refers to the Middle and Near East, the Persian Gulf zone, the Far East, and the south of Africa. The Soviet Union's proposals on expanding confidence-building zones are, in the opinion of many observers, a good foundation for extricating the Madrid meeting from impasse and, particularly, for overcoming the obstructionist line of the USA and the countries supporting it, the line directed against convocation of a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe."

In the article it is emphasized that "the package of the USSR's peace proposals convincingly turns down the fable about 'a Soviet military threat.'"

"But the opponents of peace," continues the article, "have not laid down arms and are trying hard to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals and weaken their attractiveness for the broad popular masses, so that they continue the line of confrontation. The idea that the Soviet Union allegedly should make some 'payment' for detente is being galvanised. Renunciation of solidarity with the people's liberation struggle is demanded of the USSR. They are almost compiling preliminary conditions, without which the United States, as they say, would not sit at a table of negotiations. Armaments are being built up to consolidate the 'position of strength.' The imperialist circles cannot put forward anything positive to oppose the Soviet proposals, and they do not reject them right away, since this could entail strong protests of the masses. Those circles find nothing better than reiteration of hackneyed slanderous allegations or submitting claims that reveal they have been stuck in 'cold war' positions that have long been discarded by life. There is no need to say how far from reality of the present-day world are the notions of such a type, how hopeless is the line aimed at returning to nuclear blackmail methods toward the USSR."

Boris Ponomarev emphasized that advocates of the 'cold war' could not change the course of history, no matter what contrivances they resort to.

NBC ON 'CURTAILMENT OF HAIG'S FUNCTIONS' CITED

LD010929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Who Controls Policy"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar--"All yesterday the White House made every effort to play down the significance of the struggle between the White House and the State Department for control over foreign policy, about which such a lot is now being written in the American press"--with these words the CBS TV newscaster began his broadcast today.

It is a question of R. Reagan's attempts somehow to dampen the ballyhoo in the press, which is making various kinds of guesses with regard to the dissension between leading members of the Reagan administration--dissension which has flared up with new force since the appointment of Vice President G. Bush as chairman of the so-called crisis management group, for which Secretary of State A. Haig was angling.

Seeking to calm the situation and end the conflict flaring up within the administration, President R. Reagan pointed out in a statement for the press that the secretary of state still remains his "chief adviser on questions of foreign policy" and, as such, bears chief responsibility for formulating and expounding it.

However, as an NBC TV correspondent points out, this presidential statement pursued the aim of "calming the secretary of state, who has in fact been deprived of the important functions of leader of foreign policy in crisis situations." The correspondent recalled that Carter also constantly declared his support for the then Secretary of State C. Vance, who later resigned. The opinion is being voiced that Haig, too, might decide to resign, as "this whole incident has not only curtailed his functions as secretary of state, but also seriously damaged his reputation."

ALLEN PERPETUATES U.S. DIKTAT TO WEST EUROPE

LD311149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Kirvopalov report: "Mr Allen's Short Memory"]

[Text] Paris, March--On the same day that the new White House incumbent officially assumed his duties in Washington, R. Allen, the President's national security adviser, published a lengthy interview in Paris. The newspaper LE FIGARO, devoting a whole page to it, published the item under a banner headline: "Richard Allen: Restoring Confidence in the United States."

The propagandist purpose of this action is transparent. Wishing to dispose the West European allies favorably toward the Reagan administration--particularly France, where the public and political circles have displayed manifest displeasure at the rebuffs, sermons and sometimes downright orders from across the ocean--the President's national security adviser made a few noteworthy admissions.

Here is what R. Allen told the French newspaper's correspondent: "In the past the United States may have been a leader which did not concern itself with consultations. This is explained by the fact that at that period we made the mistake of not recognizing Europe's new forces. This strengthening of the Old Continent's role is now making us coordinate our positions."

So the United States has, it seems, realized that it is no longer appropriate to talk to the West European countries, which have their own concepts and foreign policy interests, in the old command style. The line of conduct must be changed in the light of the real state of affairs. The new administration is drawing serious conclusions from the mistakes of its predecessors, above all Carter--that is how R. Allen's interview was to be understood.

But as it has turned out, the lesson was not learned. The habit of diktat, of unceremonious interference in the affairs of other people--including the Atlantic partners--has proved too strong. America's policymakers are unwilling to permit equal relations with Western Europe, whatever demagogic statements may have been made on this score in Washington and elsewhere recently.

That is the only conclusion that can be drawn from R. Allen's own recent statement. Speaking at a dinner, the President's national security adviser touched on problems of relations with West European countries. He was forced to admit that "with a view to strengthening peace and stability many West Europeans are seeking to strengthen their ties with the Soviet Union." And then, just as his predecessors Kissinger and Brzezinski did in the past, he started foisting his own, American course on the recalcitrants. "It is necessary to talk with the USSR only from a position of strength," Allen stated.

Such speeches seem unlikely to arouse rapture in Paris. Many sober-minded Frenchmen believe that it is senseless to talk to the Soviet Union from such a position--as is also the case, incidentally, with those Atlantic partners which wish to display greater independence in relations with the United States.

PHILIP AGEE CITED ON CIA PAPERS ON EL SALVADOR

LD312146 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 31 Mar, TASS--The United States is continuing its support for the corrupt bloody regime of San Salvador, using the most brutal methods. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference today by Philip Agee, former CIA agent in Ecuador, Uruguay and Mexico. He presented to newsmen excerpts from his new book exposing the fresh CIA's fraud--the so-called special report-80 on "Communist Interference in El Salvador."

As the author said, the above-mentioned report is a set of "papers" crudely fabricated by the CIA in order to spread lies that the struggle by the popular masses of El Salvador against the fascist regime is a result of some "communists conspiracy."

When I read in the New York TIMES excerpts from the "white paper" of the USA with the so-called "proofs" of foreign interference in El Salvador, I immediately recalled the similar CIA "operations" in which I myself took part in the sixties, Philip Agee went on to say. Then we made false papers about alleged Soviet or Cuban "interference" in Latin America. The contents of the "white paper" of the USA is evidence of only one thing--the sordid methods, which were used by the CIA earlier, are as before actively used by that organisation for the suppression of the national liberation movement both in the countries of Latin America and in other parts of the world, Philip Agee stressed.

GREEN BERETS TRAIN SALVADORAN JUNTA'S TROOPS

LD311426 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 31 Mar, TASS--The cutthroats from among the American Green Berets corps, now staying in El Salvador, train the junta's troops in methods of conducting "anti-guerrilla warfare". A spokesman of the United States Embassy in San Salvador admitted that the Salvadoran soldiery were trained in handling the American M-1 automatic rifle and communications means, patrolling "explosive regions" and in assault tactics.

The Green Berets which became notoriously known for the atrocities they perpetrated during the Vietnam war, do not only instruct the Salvadoran terrorists and criminals in fighting their own people but also take direct part in the punitive operations against the patriots of the Central American state.

PONOMAREV VIEWS 'ADVENTURISM' OF GULF POLICY

LD311654 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to the newspaper Washington POST, at the Minot and Grand Forks Air Bases, North Dakota crews of strategic B-52 bombers are testing technique of nuclear bombing of the Persian Gulf area. Formed for the purpose was a quick response outfit, called "the strategic projection force," made of two squadrons, with 14 B-52 bombers in each. The American command's plans envisage that to hit nuclear strikes on the Persian Gulf area B-52 bombers will go into the air either directly from North Dakota aerodromes or from American bases abroad. The Egyptian base Ras Banas, on the Red Sea, the newspaper stresses, could be one of such bases. The United States is going to spend more than 100 million dollars to enlarge that base. As is noted by the Washington POST, training for Persian Gulf missions has reached such a point that a full dress exercise of full combat readiness will be conducted soon.

American strategic air forces are testing the striking of nuclear blows on the Persian Gulf area under the pretext of "protecting oil supplies" from that area which the Soviet Union allegedly threatens to. [Sentence as received]

Adventurism in Washington policy is assuming a more and more dangerous character. Since the very first days of the emergence of the crisis in the Persian Gulf area the Soviet Union was noting that the U.S. ruling circles use the myth of "a Soviet threat" to impose their rule upon Arab oil-producing countries through the force of arms. First, the building up of conventional armaments and armed forces began in the region, and now preparations are underway for the use of nuclear weapons.

The reports from North Dakota lay bare the demagoguery of the U.S. leaders who seek to convince the world that their intention is to protect the freedom of navigation.

But can nuclear strikes on the region ensure the freedom of navigation?

American strategists' plans towards the Persian Gulf imperil not only that region. The growing nuclear danger exceeds its boundaries by far. The recent Soviet proposals, aimed at ensuring peace in the area of the Persian Gulf and on approaches to it, assume particular topicality against the background of these aggressive preparations. Instead of drawing there ever new and new naval and air armadas, troops and armaments, the Soviet Union proposes to remove the threat of war by concluding an international agreement, to create an atmosphere of stability and tranquility through joint efforts with due account for the legitimate interests of all the sides.

PRAVDA: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR PERSIAN GULF TENSION

LD010823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 4

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Persian Gulf: In the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] R. Bradbury's fantasy novel "Fahrenheit 451" features firemen whose profession has become the starting of fires.

Representatives of the new American administration have taken on similar arsonist functions, only not in the sphere of fantasy but in the sphere of foreign policy and the practice of international relations.

It is no secret, for example, how inflamed is the situation in the Persian Gulf zone. This region is literally in the Pentagon's sights. Large U.S. naval and air forces have now been concentrated there for more than a year. Meanwhile, not a day passes without war hysteria being fanned in Washington. Fueling the atmosphere of hysteria, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig does not cease going on about "the tremendous extent of industrially developed Western society's dependence on the oil resources of the Near East region." And here he adds: "A threat to access to that oil will amount to a serious threat to vital national interests." The purposes of such statements by Haig, as well as other Washington politicians, boils down to one thing--the desire to justify the use of force and encroachment upon the sovereignty of other states.

Shifting these statements to the practical plane, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has already outlined a specific military program. Its linchpin is the broadening of the American military presence, primarily where they have already consolidated their hold--in Oman, for example. The secretary spoke of "the need to reinforce contingents--divisions or some other units--which can be quickly gotten to the Persian Gulf zone in accordance with the plans now being drafted." He focused attention on reducing the very long distance for transfers, which is 7,000 miles, and on having some physical presence a bit nearer.

According to the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the Pentagon wants to turn the Persian Gulf into the "Maginot Line" of the so-called "free world." It is seeking to create a cordon of neocolonialism there to hold back the onslaught of the national liberation movements.

The scope of the military preparations being made by the United States is striking. Whereas the complement of the Rapid Deployment Force was originally determined at 100,000 and then 200,000 men, it is now planned to transfer 325,000 American servicemen to the Persian Gulf zone in the event of a conflict. Just in the first 16 days of an "emergency situation" it is planned to land a 50,000-strong army there. A 5-year plan is being realized for the construction and enlargement of bases which are to serve as springboards for carrying out military operations. More than \$2 billion is being spent on these purposes. The United States is counting on having bases on the territory of Kenya and Egypt, Somalia and Oman. The foreign press persistently reports that nuclear weapons are being stockpiled on Diego Garcia Island, where the Pentagon's chief base in the Indian Ocean is located. As is known, Directive 59, which was issued by former President J. Carter, provides for their use in the region of the Near and Middle East.

The Americans are also involving their NATO allies in fulfilling police functions in the Persian Gulf zone. During her visit to Washington British Prime Minister M. Thatcher actively supported the idea of creating the Rapid Deployment Force and voiced readiness to "make her contribution." While denying the possibility of Britain's independent participation in punitive actions, at the same time British Defense Secretary J. Nott declared that "some forces have already been trained for intervention of this kind in cooperation with the allies."

On the whole, however, participation in American military adventures does not arouse the enthusiasm of NATO's European members. Therefore, pressure in this direction is continuing. According to press reports, one authoritative American-European group has called for European ground and naval forces to be included in ensuring security in the Persian Gulf. It has also been recommended to establish a "watch committee" consisting of representatives of five NATO countries to monitor the situation in that region constantly.

Concentrating its military might in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the United States pays not the slightest regard to the attitude of the states of the region themselves toward this. And yet the American plans are resolutely rejected by the majority of states in the region, and primarily by India. Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has just reported that he has personally informed the U.S. administration of India's profound concern over American actions to militarize the Indian Ocean. Washington's dangerous course has been sharply condemned by Democratic Yemen and by many statesmen and the public in Kuwait, a number of other Arab countries and Iran.

There has been a negative response even from those states which Washington regards as being on its side. Thus, concerning the American Rapid Deployment Force, Saudi Foreign Minister S. al-Faysal declared: "We know of the existence of this force, and our stand on this issue remains as before. This is that the Persian Gulf's security is a matter for the states of that region and cannot be ensured through armed interference."

Washington, however, is trying to break the resistance by any means and to impose its military guardianship on those countries. The Pentagon is seeking to tie them to its chariot with the chain of the arms race.

The United States recently proposed rendering Saudi Arabia material and technical services worth several billion dollars to support the air and naval forces in that country. The costliest element in this program is the servicing of the fighters sold earlier to Saudi Arabia, that is, the maintenance of a large contingent of American personnel. In addition, the new program will enable Saudi Arabia to create major bases on the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf, which could in the future be appropriated by the Americans.

The recent lifting of certain restrictions on the supply of American military hardware to the Saudis is associated with far-reaching calculations. Commenting on this decision, the New York TIMES wrote: "Haig intends to indulge the Saudis as soon as possible and to confirm them in their recent determination and even aggressiveness. He is seeking to make their armed forces dependent on the United States. In all probability Haig is hoping officially to secure bases on Saudi territory for the Americans. With the help of weapons and thousands of instructions and technicians attached to them," the newspaper argues, "it is really possible to buy political influence."

Furthermore, the United States is gradually trying to get Saudi Arabia to abandon its support for the pan-Arab position in the struggle against Israel's annexationist policy. The same New York TIMES writes frankly of this: "More decisive pressure should also be put on the Saudis in an attempt to persuade them to help ease the acuteness of the Arab-Israeli conflict.... Whether they like it or not, they have just the same enemies and allies as Israel."

Trying to achieve its aims, the United States intimidates the Persian Gulf countries with the "communist danger" and the "Soviet threat." But all this is a myth and a lie. The real threat to the independence and sovereignty of the states of this region stems from the United States itself. Washington, for example, has not abandoned its intention to "punish" revolutionary Iran for daring to reject the American diktat.

According to the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, American strategists still intend to make Iran "pay" for its "insult." It must pay, and pay quickly, you see, "comprises part of the American strategic system in this region and, particularly, on the periphery of the Soviet borders."

And since it is part of this system, it must, according to Washington politicians, be returned to its bosom, the magazine writes. At whatever cost. Whatever the consequences. Whatever the outcome.

The new master of the White House, AFRIQUE-ASIE believes, will try to act more promptly than his predecessor. He will not endeavor to maneuver to gain time. He has already given the go-ahead, "very urgently," to CIA Director W. Casey and to R. Allen, the President's assistant for national security affairs, to begin at once fulfilling the plan to replace the Khomeyni-Raja'i regime in such a way as to ensure Iran's return to the "Western concert."

And a pretext is being sought for the realization of these plans. It is no coincidence that the "campaign of struggle against international terrorism" is being mounted. Under the signboard of this campaign the enemies of the liberation movement, which includes the Iranian revolution, are acting in two ways, the Tehran newspaper OMMAT writes. First, they are knocking together out of the region's reactionary regimes a ring of strong points to block the spread of the liberation movements. Second, they are trying to undermine the Iranian revolution from inside.

There is also considerable evidence of the way in which the American special services have a hand in protracting the Iran-Iraq conflict so as to weaken the belligerents, bleed them white and, in the final analysis, subordinate them to their interests.

Another trend is also to be observed. The United States is undertaking a dangerous widening of the zone of tension. The White House is talking seriously of concluding a new defense treaty with Pakistan, which would strengthen the Ziaul Haq regime, the Washington POST reports. Here the chief aim will be to supply it with weapons to safeguard U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf region. At the same time Pakistan is being used as the chief bridgehead for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The Reagan administration's decision to give the Afghan counterrevolutionaries direct military assistance, drawing Islamabad into this venture, is fraught with pernicious consequences both for the cause of peace in southwest Asia and for Pakistan itself.

Numerous facts show that it is precisely the United States that bears responsibility for turning the Persian Gulf into a hotbed of tension. A once peaceful region of vital importance to many countries is becoming a powder keg.

How can this dangerous process be ended? Coming out consistently for peace, the Soviet Union has advanced a constructive program for ensuring security in the Persian Gulf zone and on the approaches to it. It resounded once again from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. "Instead of drawing up more and more naval and air armadas, troops and arms there," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, "We propose removing the military threat from there by concluding an international agreement. It is possible to create a situation of stability and calm in that region through joint efforts and with regard to the legitimate interests of all the sides. It is possible to guarantee the sovereign rights of the region's states and the security of the marine and other communications linking it with the rest of the world. This is the purport of the proposals recently advanced by the Soviet Union."

The tension being created artificially in the Persian Gulf zone is poisoning the political climate throughout southwest Asia. It cannot fail to be seen that it is being fanned by the same forces that are not ceasing their intrigues against Afghanistan. Moreover, the subversive actions both in the Persian Gulf zone and against the Iranian and Afghan revolutions, which have already brought about a serious international crisis, are threatening a still greater complication of the situation over a considerable part of the world.

Taking this into account, the Soviet Union, as stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, is prepared to reach agreement on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. Nor does it object to questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed in linkage with questions of Persian Gulf security. Undoubtedly, only international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed, and certainly not internal Afghan affairs.

Thus, our country, advocating a constructive dialogue on acute questions of the present day, proposes the path of negotiation, not confrontation, the path of clearing the waters of the Persian Gulf of the mines of tension and turning this region into a zone of peace and calm.

TASHKENT ASSAILS U.S. ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN

GF311215 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 30 March carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The [Word indistinct] Moves by Islamabad." The radio states that, with the cooperation of Western news agencies and the BBC and VOA, the Islamabad administration has been able to conceal the arrival in Pakistan of "four British and two American military personnel," adding that their mission is to survey the struggle being waged against the DRA Government.

The radio notes that the Pakistani foreign minister resorts to every kind of intrigue in order to secure arms from the United States. The Islamabad government is also prepared, for the same purpose, to put Pakistan at the disposal of the United States in the latter's offensive against the DRA. "That Pakistan has agreed to train counterrevolutionary Afghan rebels on its soil is proof of this fact," the radio says.

Stressing that "the people's rule in the DRA is gradually strengthening and that the Babrak Karmal government is enjoying the support of the Afghan people," the radio notes that sources of counterrevolution are becoming extinct.

Referring to relations between the United States and Pakistan, the radio claims that the ties between the two are gradually isolating Pakistan from the rest of the Islamic world. It adds: "Washington and its allies do not attach any importance to this. They refuse to take into account Pakistan's people and their right to determine their own future.

The radio concludes by stating that Washington's aim of providing arms aid to countries in need of arms, is based on U.S. determination "to successfully implement its aggressive policy against Asia."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS MILITARY PLANS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA

LD311115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international commentator V. Pustov "Military-Political Review":
"United States: Following the Course of Aggression and Adventures"]

[Text] At a time when discussion of the new proposals for strengthening world peace and deepening detente put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress is continuing on all continents of the globe, the arms race is being cranked up faster and faster in the United States and militarist psychosis is being fueled. The "tough line" proclaimed by the new U.S. administration is being backed up with specific measures to prepare for military adventures.

U.S. imperialism's aggressive aspirations are global, but they can now be seen particularly vividly in southwest Asia, where huge reserves of the energy raw materials that provide the American monopolies with multibillion-dollar profits are concentrated and where the peoples' struggle to end neocolonialist servitude once and for all is expanding. Washington is also guided by openly anti-Soviet considerations in building up a "military presence" in the region. The American missile-carrying nuclear submarines patrolling the northwest Indian Ocean create a threat to the security of southern regions of the USSR, which are relatively close. The Pentagon is making no secret of the fact that the value of these strategic positions also lies in their great distance (7,000 miles) from American territory, which virtually precludes the creation there of an equivalent counter-threat to the United States with a view to [producing] strategic military equilibrium.

America, which is aspiring to the role of world policeman, has nonetheless been forced to admit that it is not omnipotent and that it is not capable on its own of regaining its old imperial positions and winning new ones. For there is now no corner of the world where the American hegemonist course is not coming up against intensifying resistance from the people's masses. For this reason a far-reaching scheme that was hypocritically christened the "division of labor" emerged back in President Carter's time. According to it, the European NATO bloc allies were told to strengthen and redeploy their armed forces in West Europe, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with the aim of replacing the American ships and ground and Air Force units that were to be transferred to the Persian Gulf zone.

Thus the West German Navy was entrusted with the task of becoming an important element in NATO's strike power in the North Atlantic. The recent major Bundesmarine maneuvers have been viewed by political commentators as evidence of the Bundeswehr command's readiness to undertake this mission. The Italian fleet is supposed to step up its operations in the Mediterranean, whose significance, American strategists note, has increased sharply in view of the tense situation in southwest Asia.

Under the new American administration, increasingly insistent demands for "donkeywork"--what is more, outside NATO's sphere of operation--are being made on the European partners, in particular, there is talk of direct participation in operations for an invasion of [vtorzheniye v] Near and Middle Eastern countries.

The West is currently doing its utmost to push the Washington-promoted idea of ensuring a "permanent NATO presence" in the Indian Ocean, to which end it is proposed to knock together allied Rapid Deployment Forces patterned on the U.S. forces of the same name. For propaganda camouflage, they are trying to stick the label of "multinational" or even "international" forces on the new police team, which would certainly be under the command of the Pentagon's emissaries to NATO.

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, whose inclinations are bellicose, the West German admirals and leaders of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] West German opposition party are advocating the creation of these forces. A propaganda campaign has been mounted to involve France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and other countries in taking part in them.

Since most West European countries are not ecstatic about taking part in the risky U.S. militarist venture, indoctrination of those countries sometimes takes on the tone almost of final warnings. "Our allies," American General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, states flatly, "must realize that there is a definite interconnection between NATO strategy and the use of our Armed Forces in southwest Asia." What underlies the unceremonious treatment of the junior bloc partners is the habit--still current among certain influential U.S. circles--of not considering those partners' national interests, of crudely dictating to them and, if necessary, thumping the table. Some of President Reagan's advisers, according to the journal NEW REPUBLIC, still view the West Europeans "as a 'rebellious wife' who secretly dreams of the box on the ear that would show that her husband still loves her."

However, what worries the West European allies still more than Washington's "box on the ear" is the truly pernicious consequences of the U.S. adventurist policy, especially in the most crisis-hit part of the world. Here is what London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports in this connection: "A great many leaders of the NATO alliance countries who are involved in foreign policy...are now of the opinion that the United States may represent a greater threat to the West's vital interests than the Soviet Union does. We will leave the mention of the mythical "Soviet threat" to the conscience of those who are still captive to Atlantic stereotyped thinking. But as far as the real threat is concerned, the West Europeans--not without reason--perceive it as lying in the new Washington administration's avowed "determination to use the Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf," which, according to the newspaper, threatens to leave West Europe without Arab oil.

Without in any way abandoning its attempts by hook or by crook to foist a dangerous militarist course on West Europe, Washington is at the same time trying to secure the support of reactionary regimes in other regions. A whole series of countries on the perimeter of the Indian Ocean are now being offered the policeman's uniform abandoned by Iran as a result of the overthrow of the shah's regime to try on. Once again, on the basis of the notorious "division of labor." Speculating on the nonexistent "Soviet threat" and on the "local communist peril," against both of which, so it is claimed, the American Rapid Deployment Forces and the naval armada (35 ships and about 200 aircraft) in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean are supposed to provide protection, Washington is foisting on these countries shackling [kabalnyy] agreements about bases and, as the NEW YORK TIMES put it, "an amorphous alliance."

It is planned to spend more than \$2 billion on constructing new American bases and expanding the existing ones on the islands of Diego Garcia and Masirah, As-Sib (in Oman, by the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz), Ras Banas (on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea), at Berbera (Somalia) and Mombasa (Kenya). Nor is it ruled out that interventionist forces will also be stationed at bases in the Sinai Peninsula after they are returned to Egypt, in Israel and at the strongpoints which the Pentagon is seeking to obtain in Saudi Arabia. It is planned to reinforce the American subunits already in some of these countries, so Defense Secretary Weinberger has stated, "with divisions or other units that can be rapidly delivered there."

But here, too, by no means everything is going smoothly for Washington. With the exception of the Sultanate of Oman, the monarchical regimes of the Persian Gulf are really afraid that even an "amorphous" military alliance with the United States would discredit them once and for all in the eyes of their own peoples. In the opinion of the rulers of most of these countries, the New York TIMES writes, "too close a military relationship with the Americans at a time when anti-American feeling is so strong in the region might well threaten their very existence."

Disregarding the object lesson of Iran, Washington is seeking to strengthen these regimes and to make them more compliant by militarizing them in every possible way. For instance, Saudi Arabia is being supplied with modern American weapons and American and British military advisers are being actively introduced into its Armed Forces. The United States and NATO are making no secret of their profound interest in ensuring that Riyadh heads a pact comprising a number of Gulf countries which could in the future be persuaded into military cooperation with the West. As can be seen from a REUTER report, it is already planned to involve these countries in "exhaustive consultations" on the question of the West playing a "policeman's role" in the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon also regards the countries on the immediate and distant approaches to the region--Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and even racist South Africa--as bridgeheads for further penetration of southwest Asia. For instance, the increased attention paid to Pakistan and the deliveries to it of modern American weapons do not stem only from the country's role in forming and training the counterrevolutionary gains sent into Afghanistan. The White House, the Washington POST reports, is seriously talking of the possibility of concluding a military agreement with Pakistan in order to "defend America's interests in the Persian Gulf." The American strategists are interested in the ports of Karachi and Gwadar and the Peshawar airfield, which could play the role of transit points in the transfer of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces from the Philippines and other bases in the Pacific to southwest Asia. Washington welcomes the Ziaul-Haq government's expressed readiness to station troop units in Saudi Arabia to strengthen "internal security" in exchange for petrodollars. Thus the Pakistani Army would be an instrument for the defense of the interests of not only the Saudi rulers, but also the American oil monopolies.

In pursuing its expansionist policy, Washington is even stooping to friendship with regimes that are resolutely rejected by the international community. This can be seen particularly clearly in its military-political flirtation with racist South Africa. President Reagan has had the gall to call it a "friendly state" that "has been on our side in all wars" and whose minerals "from a strategic viewpoint are absolutely essential to the free world." The Pentagon also needs the racist champions of "freedom" because they have punitive forces that make bandit raids on neighboring developing countries and bases that control the sea route from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and thence to the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

As we can see, the "division of labor" concept designed to unite all military reaction's efforts to interfere in others' affairs and suppress the liberation struggle is being implemented on a truly global scale. We are faced with increased aggressiveness on the part of imperialism--especially American imperialism--which jeopardizes peace and the security of peoples not only in southwest Asia, but also far beyond it. The struggle to eliminate this threat, as the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, remains the linchpin of the foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state.

SPANISH PAPER SAYS U.S. INVOLVED IN COUP ATTEMPT

LD011161 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Just over a month has passed since the reactionary coup attempt in Spain. Harking back to the tragic events of 23 February, the Spanish press reports that the United States was mixed up in the attempt and with those who acted in the shadow of the bunker [fascist old guard]. We invite you to listen to a commentary from our observer Yuriy Konstantinov:

GACETA ILUSTRADA cites some facts relating to the complicity of Washington and its secret services in the putsch of 23 February. These facts reveal clearly that the United States was very well informed about the coup and about those who took a direct part in it. The magazine stresses that just before 23 February, a meeting was held at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid and was attended by a general representing the coup perpetrators. He was interested in knowing what Washington's reaction would be if the panzers were to enter the capital. GACETA ILUSTRADA also reports the existence of a U.S. secret service document evaluating the position of 50 Spanish generals with regard to the process of democratization in Spain. Some 20 of the generals interrogated by the CIA declared they were against the Constitution, and their loyalty to the king is doubtful.

One's attention is also caught by a report in the foreign press. According to the newspaper, AL-WATAN of Kuwait, secret contacts took place between the putschists and the U.S. administration. Washington promised to make U.S. troops stationed at the Torrejon Air Base available to the putschists. And AL-WATAN also says that on the eve of the attempt, two U.S. ships arrived at a port near Valencia carrying weapons and equipment for the Madrid coup perpetrators.

These are just some of the facts which make clear the U.S. position regarding to 23 February events. There is much talk of this among Spaniards, including Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, who criticizes U.S. policy on Spain in the pages of the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

To judge from everything, the facts unmasking Washington are so compromising that the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, in an attempt to refute accusations of its relations with the putschists, hastened to mention the White House and State Department statements on their invariable support for democracy in Spain. These were official U.S. affirmations, but the U.S. administration always resorts to such affirmations whenever its support for the enemies of Spanish democracy is unmasked.

FURTHER REPOPTS ON G. FORD'S VISIT TO CHINA

Motives Examined

LD271135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 27 Mar 81

[27 March PRAVDA commentary by Boris Barakhta: "Behind the Scenes of a Visit"]

[Text] The trip by former U.S. President Gerald Ford through the countries of Southeast Asia is drawing to a close. While making the trip as a private individual, the former occupant of the White House, nonetheless, is not just speaking on his own behalf. He is publicizing in every way the 5-year plan put forward by Ronald Reagan for stepping up U.S. military might. At the same time he is again trying to frighten his interlocutors with the mythical military threat on the part of the Soviet Union.

As the foreign press has noted, Ford was given a particularly warm reception in Beijing. The guest conveyed a personal message from Reagan to the Chinese leaders. Although its text is being kept secret, it is not difficult to guess that there are quite a few points of identity between Beijing and the American administration. As if on order, on the eve of the visit the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO and the magazine BEIJING REVIEW carried a number of articles with slanderous attacks on the foreign policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state and other countries of the socialist community. Their authors called for non-acquiescence to the USSR's new peace offensive and for the constructive proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress not to be trusted. At the same time these publications expressed complete support for the actions of the United States in the region of the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, El Salvador and other hotspots in the world. The real reasons for such instigatory statements by Beijing are obvious.

Like before, the Beijing leadership regards exacerbating the international situation and provoking conflicts and even a military clash between the USSR and the United States as an important means for implementing its hegemonistic plans. While scaring the West with a mythical Soviet threat and calling for a further toughening of U.S. policy toward the USSR, Cuba, Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community, the Chinese leaders are at the same time pressing for still greater support for their plans to build up their military potential. It is precisely in this that Beijing sees its strategic goal of strengthening and intensifying its partnership with imperialism, first of all with American imperialism.

Mutual understanding on such a platform will not, of course, promote the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. As has been shown by history, plots at the expense of other interested countries always give rise to an escalation of tension in international relations, and the ultimate losers are those who try to play dishonorable behind-the-scenes games.

Report on Talks

LD010901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "Rejoinder": "Collusion"]

[Text] Former U.S. President G. Ford's "unofficial" visit to China lasted for nearly a week. There was fishing on the Yangtze, a banquet in the House of People's Assemblies and even a welcoming article in RENMIN RIBAO in his honor. But the main event, of course, was the talks the U.S. emissary had with the Chinese leaders.

Addressing a reception in the visitor's honor, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua made a lot of pompous noises about the "new stage" in relations between the two countries which, he said, benefits peace and meets the aspirations of the Chinese and American peoples. But information on the nature of the talks between Deng Xiaoping and Ford which has found its way into the Western press gives absolutely no grounds for such conclusions.

Quite the contrary. The discussion was mainly about military affairs, about continuing collusion between American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. Addressing a press conference, G. Ford said that one of the most important questions at the talks was that of deliveries of modern U.S. weapons to China to "resist" the USSR. America and China, the ex-president continued, have decided to "pool their efforts" in confronting the Soviet Union. Moreover, both Ford and Deng Xiaoping urged other countries to join the anti-Soviet alliance.

Obviously this is bound to cause alarm. The talks in Beijing are further evidence that the Chinese and American leadership are still following a course that endangers peace.

WORLDWIDE MAOIST PARTIES 'DISINTEGRATING'

LD270955 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 27 Mar 81

["Disintegration of Maoist Groupings"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--Individual parties and groups which were once under the influence of Maoists and organizations established by Beijing in different countries are on their way out, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes.

Thus the organizers of the first Maoist groups in Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland have long since departed from Beijing, the magazine says. There have been a number of splits in the Maoist organizations in Austria, Britain, Italy, France, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and other countries. Individual groups in Ireland, the Netherlands, Lebanon, Peru, El Salvador and Sudan have announced their decisions to disband themselves. The self-styled "Communist Party of Germany," formerly one of the most active pro-Beijing organizations in Federal Germany, ceased to exist in 1980.

One indication of the fast thinning of the Maoist ranks is the reduced number of telegrams they send to Beijing. The NEW TIMES gives the following figures: almost a hundred Maoist organizations sent to Beijing messages of condolences in connection with Mao Zedong's death in September, 1976, while messages of greetings to the eleventh congress of the Communist Party of China, held in August 1977, came from less than fifty organizations and only 24 messages came on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PRC in October, 1979. Fewer and fewer delegations of foreign Maoists visit China. Only ten such delegations from eight countries visited China in 1980.

The Albanian Labor Party has been exposing Beijing's policy for a long time now, the magazine says. Its position is supported by the former Maoists of Western Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Latin American countries who pointed out in their joint statements that they do not wish to have anything in common with the present leaders of China who "have betrayed the cause of socialism" and "align with the wildest counter-revolution."

USSR-DRA HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS, SIGN PROTOCOL

Economic Committee Meeting

LD310400 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 30 Mar, TASS--The second meeting of the Standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-Afghan Commission on Economic Cooperation opened here today. From the Soviet side the Inter-Governmental Commission is headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR State Council for External Economic Ties Semen Skachkov and from the Afghan side by member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of the DRA Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

The commission will study the course of fulfillment of agreements on economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries and will also outline practical measures for the further development of mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and the DRA.

Protocol Signed

LD311646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 30 Mar (TASS)--The second session of the Soviet-Afghan Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation ended today in Kabul. The Soviet side of the Intergovernmental Commission was headed by Semen Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and the Afghan side by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA deputy prime minister.

The parties examined progress in fulfilling agreements on economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries, and also outlined practical measures for further development of mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and DRA.

As a result of the talks, a protocol was signed on the second session of the Soviet-Afghan Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation. The document stresses that the commission noted the sides' successful fulfillment of existing Soviet-Afghan agreements on economic and technical cooperation and trade and also of decisions and recommendations of the commission's first session.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, speaking after the signing of the protocol, stated that the results of the commission's work are an important step in the development of economic, technical and trade cooperation between the two countries. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the enormous help being given to the DRA in the matter of the country's economic development. The Afghan people, he noted, will never forget that help, which is a clear demonstration of genuine internationalism and fraternal friendship. This help and cooperation is facilitating the development and upturn of the DRA economy, the creation of a progressive material and technical basis and the construction of a new society in Afghanistan.

With the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, especially at its new stage, Semen Skachkov declared in reply, the traditional friendly relations between our countries have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation. The second session of the Soviet-Afghan Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, he stressed, was an important stage on the path of further development of Soviet-Afghan economic relations.

Keshtmand Address

LD010417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Viktor Bazilevich Report]

[Text] The second session of the standing Soviet-Afghan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation was held in Kabul. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister noted when speaking at the session that Soviet aid in of invaluable significance, in developing and enhancing the Afghan economy, doing away with economic backwardness, creating an advanced material technological basis and building a new society. About 170 various projects have been and are being built with the help of the Soviet Union. All standing Afghan enterprises are in use, including the gas works, the mineral fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif, the vehicle repair factory in Jangalak, the Kabul housebuilding combine, the Jalalabad irrigation complex, the Naghlu hydroelectric power station and others.

At the present time, Comrade Keshtmand said, 55 percent of the overall industrial output of Afghanistan is being produced at Afghan-Soviet cooperation enterprises. With the help of the Soviet Union, tens of thousand of hectares of barren lands have been irrigated and roads and power lines have been built. Soviet specialists are helping to develop the economy, education, and health care. They are training Afghan cadres. Thousands of Afghan boys and girls have received education and special training in the USSR. Soviet aid to Afghanistan as well as to other developing countries is of a fraternal, selfless character. We are deeply grateful for the great, multilateral, fraternal, selfless help which the Soviet Union is extending to Afghanistan in all the spheres of economic, social and cultural life.

On the basis of the results determined by the commission's second session, a protocol was signed which notes the successful fulfillment by the two parties of the Soviet-Afghan agreements on economic and technological cooperation and trade, as well as of the decisions and recommendations of the first session of the commission.

HIJACK USED AS PRETEXT TO JAIL OPPOSITIONISTS

LD301409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed commentary from S. Chugrov "World Today" feature under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "An Act of Desperation"]

[Text] The Pakistani military regime has decided to use the recent civil aircraft hijacking incident as a pretext for establishing "order" in the country. By "order" President Ziaul Haq means putting as many political opponents as possible behind bars.

Hundreds of leaders and activists of disbanded political parties, notably the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, executed in 1979, have been thrown into jail. And that despite a statement by current PPP Chairman Nusrat Bhutto that the party had no involvement whatsoever in the aircraft incident.

AFP has reported that prominent opposition figure and former chief minister of Sindh Province (Gulam Mustafa Dzhatooy) has been expelled from Karachi and that 40 Sindh University students have also been arrested.

The last thing the military authorities are interested in is whether or not the people they are persecuting have been involved in terrorist acts. The acts of repression are perpetrated according to the principle that everyone is the same. N. Bhutto called the authorities' actions an "act of desperation."

INDIAN CP LEADER REPORTS ON 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

LD311430 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--In an interview to the journal KOMMUNIST, Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, who recently attended the 26th CPSU Congress as a guest, has stressed that he is confident that the practical proposals which were made at the 26th CPSU Congress are being warmly supported by all peace-loving forces and realistic-minded ruling circles of the West. Leonid Brezhnev's report makes one confident that if the efforts of all peace-loving forces are pooled together, it will be possible to restrain the warmongers and to save the holocaust.

The Congress of the Communists of the Soviet Union is also an international meeting of representatives of communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, he stresses.

The participants in the congress were inspired by speeches made by such revolutionary-democratic leaders as Babrak Karmal, the leaders of Ethiopia and Angola. They dwelt on how developing countries are advancing along the road of socialist orientation, broadening the world socialist community on the four continents. In their speeches they stressed one more important fact: Leonid Brezhnev is held in high esteem, he is an outstanding leader of the world communist movement and the whole of the progressive mankind.

After the congress, Rajeshwara Rao writes, he had the clear impression that the international communist movement was now more united than when the 25th CPSU speeches by leaders of union republics, regional party committees, scientists and rank-and-file communists enriched and made more lively the discussion, Rao writes. They showed that the party and the people are united and monolithic like a granite rock under the wise Marxist-Leninist CPSU leadership with the outstanding leader Leonid Brezhnev at the head.

The discussion of reports and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will largely help the Communist Party of India in its activity, above all in solution of the common internationalist task--to tirelessly fight for preservation of world peace.

Touching upon newly-liberated countries with capitalist relationships firmly established, Leonid Brezhnev noted the development of fruitful cooperation with a number of such countries as, for instance, with India, in the foreign policy, economic and cultural spheres.

Leonid Brezhnev's words about India's peaceful role in international politics, about Indian-Soviet friendship as a deep-rooted people's tradition and about cooperation with India as "one of the major directions of the Soviet foreign policy" stir up in the Indians the feelings of pride and impel them to further consolidate the relations between our two great countries, Rajeshwara Rao writes.

KANIA'S CLOSING SPEECH AT PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD312014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (TASS)--As has already been reported, S. Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee, made a final speech at the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum which took place here.

The discussion at the plenum, he said, demonstrated immense concern for Poland's future, and a deep feeling of responsibility for its destiny and its security. The situation is most difficult now. It has not been like this for many years. Therefore an immense responsibility rests with the party.

Engaging in the search for a way out of the aggravated situation, we should take all measures in order to resolve all conflicts by our own efforts and to avert the threat hanging over our country. This is our duty and the demand of the moment. This is possible on condition that the entire party rallies its ranks, realizes the existing danger and counteracts everything that brings about tension and is directed against our socialist state.

Concerned about the internal order in the country, S. Kania continued, we took decisions to ensure it. But economic and political limits of compromise exist. It cannot be concealed that we have long crossed the permissible limit of economic possibilities.

There were also limits when we discussed political demands. These limits are determined by the interests of socialism, the need for the preservation of the leading role of the party, and concern for the security of our state and its status as member of the socialist community.

Noting the party's readiness to support the activities of the Solidarity trade union in the interests of the workers, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the country will not succeed in getting out of the crisis unless the dangerous tendencies of Solidarity turning into a destructive political force, an organization fighting against the authorities, are halted.

S. Kania further dwelt on the tasks of strengthening the state, its organs, the entire government apparatus, services and state institutions. The situation in the country, he said, requires a more resolute counteraction to any attempts at undermining the state system. Observing the laws should be the law for everyone. From this follows our concern for a good, lawful and efficient functioning of the services of public order and security, the Prosecutor's Office and the judicial apparatus. This is an important condition for successful counteraction of all those undermining the interests of the socialist state.

All working people look to the PZPR, S. Kania stated. Never has our responsibility been so great as today. Never before has the truth been realized so clearly that Poland will be what the party will be. The PZPR, its organizations and organs should become an example of not only democracy but of discipline also. Precisely these two principles determine the strength of our Marxist-Leninist party. As a party of the new type, it is a party relying on the principles of democratic centralism and there are no other more effective principles for the activity of a party.

Concerning the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, S. Kania said: We have presented all comrades with a report of our delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress was an event of tremendous importance not only for the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the workers' movement, but also for the entire world. The report of the Central Committee and the discussions at the congress were a generalization of unusually rich experience, theoretical thought and program decisions in many spheres. We are obliged to use this immense capital creatively in our activity. A sense of cohesion of the party, confidence in the correctness of its general line and of the course for the building of communism prevailed in the 26th CPSU Congress hall.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, both in the report of L.I. Brezhnev and in the speeches of the delegates, S. Kania said in conclusion, we saw great interest in the development of the situation in our country. Solidarity was shown with our party, and confidence was expressed in its ability to resolve all conflicts and overcome difficulties. During the talks we held in the Kremlin immediately after the congress, the immense anxiety in connection with the direction of the development of the situation in Poland was accompanied by belief in the fact that our party, together with its allies inside the country would make an effort to solve all these problems. It is necessary to bring to the forefront the mobilization of all forces in order, together with our people, to avert a course of events which is capable of leading to irreversible consequences.

ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS IN SOLIDARITY HIT

LD311756 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] PAP reports that Solidarity has suspended its decision on a nationwide strike, scheduled for 31 March. The situation in the country has been discussed by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

There are elements in Poland hostile to socialism, and consequently to the vital interests of the Polish nation. They are striving to aggravate the current crisis in order to undermine the foundations of state power. For this purpose, they are using the Solidarity trade union. The rightwing elements that have infiltrated the union are trying to push the country on to the road of creeping counterrevolution. They are exerting increasingly greater pressure on the Solidarity union. They are urging the union to take actions that run counter to its charter, to interfere in the functioning of government bodies, in fact to struggle against socialism in Poland.

This is what inspires interest in the Solidarity on the part of the reactionary circles in the West, who are in no way concerned for the welfare of the Polish people. The Polish experiment, as these events are referred to in the West, is being used by the reactionaries for stimulating antisocialist trends. This has been made clear particularly by the events of the past few days. The previous declarations of alleged noninterference in the Polish affairs have been dropped. Statements by high-ranking officials are pouring out from Washington with the demand that the Polish Government refrain from taking decisive steps under the circumstances.

The Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and other Western radio stations are openly instigating the antisocialist forces in Poland. In this situation the call addressed to the country's working people by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party is very timely. It's a call for vigilance, for effective struggle against the political enemies of socialism and for greater unity between all the patriotic forces of goodwill, commonsense and responsibility.

SOVIET-POLISH COMBAT COLLABORATION VIEWED

LD311531 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 March 1981 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word "Reportage From the Joint Tactical Exercise by Soviet and Polish Servicemen" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Col G. Kashuba and Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy. Under the headline "Bridges of Friendship and Fraternity." The reportage describes the forging of a river on one day of the joint exercise quoting remarks by Polish and Soviet servicemen involved. Sgt Tadeusz (Tresenberg), leader of a company party organization, is quoted as saying:

"The intrigues of Poland's enemies," Tadeusz told us, "have not stopped. In these conditions we see it as our task to increase the vigilance of personnel and the servicemen's responsibility for the defense of the gains of socialism and to give a fitting rebuff to hostile acts of ideological sabotage."

"It is very important for us," he went on, "that in this difficult time for our country we constantly sense the support of Soviet people and are operating shoulder to shoulder with Soviet servicemen."

The authors go on:

"Whoever we met with on the exercise, the subject of combat collaboration and loyalty to the traditions of fraternity, born in combat against the common enemy, invariably came up in the conversation. Political worker Maj A. Krasnikov, told us a remarkable fact. His colleague from a Polish Army subunit, which, incidentally, is billeted in the same military camp where the Soviet servicemen are living, asked Aleksey Alekseyevich to address the zolnierze [soldiers] and talk about the 26th CPSU Congress and of how work to fulfill its decisions is being launched in our country. Naturally during the talk there was discussion of the attention which the congress devoted to cooperation between our party and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and of the fact that it was stated at the congress: Polish communists, the Polish working class and the Polish working people can rely firmly on their friends and allies.

"On behalf of the zolnierze Cpl Ryszard Biejtowski, candidate member of the PZPR, spoke. He asked Major Krasnikov to convey cordial gratitude to Soviet people for their economic and moral support and to tell servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces that the zolnierze will always march in a single combat formation with them."

After a further description of the scene at the river crossing the authors conclude by describing the joint performance of a song by a Soviet and a Polish servicemen, who join in the refrain together:

"It says that the servicemen of the Soviet Union and Poland are always true to the traditions of combat fraternity and that their friendship is stronger than armor."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION TO BCP CONGRESS

Composition Noted

LD301202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow today to attend the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation includes: Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Morozov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Komiskiy Obkom; Comrade Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; and Comrade Tolubeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in Bulgaria.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Kirilenko, Dolgikh and others.

Arrival in Sofia

LD301648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a CPSU delegation led by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, arrived from Moscow in Sofia today to take part in the work of the 12th BCP Congress.

The delegation was met at Sofia Airport by Lilov, Doynov and Filipov, Politburo members and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Dragoycheva, Takov and Mikhaylov, members of the Central Committee Politburo; and Atanasov, Balev and Stanishev, secretaries of the party Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV, SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES 12TH BCP CONGRESS

Zhivkov Speech

LD311210 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Mar, TASS--"The Bulgarian Communist Party believes that safeguarding the peaceful development of the planet is the most important and topical task today," Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said. He was delivering the report of the Central Committee at the 12th party congress, which was opened here today.

The leader of the Bulgarian communists emphasised that "the defeats and losses of imperialism stimulated intensification of revenge-seeking moods and ambitions, which gradually began dominating the foreign policy of the United States and some of its allies. Attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during the abortive 'human rights' campaigns were followed by attempts at a total onslaught on real socialism, isolation of the Soviet Union from other countries and peoples."

"China plays a special part in the imperialist revenge-seeking attempts," Zhivkov went on to say. "Continuing its anti-Soviet and hegemonistic policy, the Chinese leadership is supporting reactionary forces throughout the world, is laying claims to neighboring and not neighbouring countries, is intervening in their internal affairs and staging undisguised aggression."

The peace invitations, recently advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, Zhivkov emphasized, are becoming highly topical in the present-day international situation. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria, he added, will actively promote their implementation.

The report pays much attention to Bulgaria's relations with the other socialist countries. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been, is and will be a firm link of the socialist community," he said. "Our freedom and independence, our all-round development are closely linked with the destiny of our fraternal countries, our loyal and disinterested allies. We are doing and will do our utmost to strengthen our political and defence alliance, the Warsaw Treaty Organization."

Turning to the situation in Poland, Zhivkov expressed solidarity with and support for the Polish United Workers' Party and all genuine Polish patriots. "We are expressing our profound conviction," he said, "that the party of the Polish communists, the Polish people will lead Poland out of the crisis and will safeguard the further successful socialist development of the Polish People's Republic."

In the period under review, the report says, Bulgaria has been actively developing its relations with capitalist states on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Substantial progress has been made in Bulgaria's relations with developing countries.

Speaking of Bulgaria's foreign policy in the Balkans, Zhivkov stressed that it "is aimed at the establishment of peace and mutual understanding, confidence and friendship, development of cooperation with all Balkan countries and peoples."

Welcoming the progressive changes in Afghanistan, the Bulgarian leader said that Bulgaria "is approving of the Soviet Union's fraternal internationalist assistance, rendered at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defence of its sovereignty and national independence, democratic and peaceful development." He supported the proposals of the Afghan Government, aimed at a settlement of the situation in the region.

Zhivkov noted the successes of the world communist movement. Our movement, he said, "also has its problems. There are differences. But this is not the main thing distinguishing it. The main thing is that its unity is strengthening and the determination in the struggle for attaining the common targets is steadily growing."

The report gave a detailed analysis of the results of the economic development of the country in the period under review. Zhivkov said that Bulgaria's national income had more than doubled in the period between the tenth and twelfth party congresses. Integration contacts with the CEMA member-countries, with the USSR, especially are successfully developing on a long-term basis. "The principal results of the past ten years is that our people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, have been successfully implementing the programme of building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," he said.

Zhivkov also characterised the main socio-economic tasks of the country for the next few years.

Shcherbitskiy Address

AU311831 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1437 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Greetings address on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 12th BCP Congress on 31 Mar 1981--live in Russian with Bulgarian translation superimposed]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends:

The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on behalf of the communists and all Soviet people, ardently greets the delegates to the 12th Congress of the fraternal BCP. [applause]

We are glad, dear comrades, to convey to you, to all communists and to every toiler in the People's Republic of Bulgaria cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and new successes in building developed socialism. I convey these wishes to you on behalf of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [prolonged applause]

It is a great honor for us to participate in the work of the supreme forum of the BCP. This is one of the oldest parties of the international workers movement. It is a party known for its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is the glorious party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov.

The assessment of the achievements of the 5-year plan period, which has just elapsed, made in the accountability report of the BCP Central Committee read by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, convincingly shows the multifaceted work achieved since the 11th BCP Congress. The results of this work are impressive. Stable development of the economy is a characteristic feature of the Seventh Bulgarian 5-Year Plan; the increase of the people's prosperity is also a characteristic trait of that plan period and consistent consolidation of the socialist way of life also characterizes that period.

The years that have elapsed since the victory of the socialist revolution represent a relatively short period of time in the 13-centuries-old history of Bulgaria. It was however, a period of radical, historically important changes in the country's life, a period of most dynamic development. The Bulgarian people's achievements in the last decade are a source of legitimate pride for the people. They are a brilliant example of the unrestricted potential of socialism. Your successes, dear comrades, are really gratifying for the Soviet people, because they are your loyal friends. They share the same ideas and are your fellow workers in the struggle for lasting peace in the world, for the bright ideals of communism. [applause]

The 12th BCP Congress is mapping out great plans. Their implementation will undoubtedly require sustained efforts from the entire people. We are confident that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will mark a great, new step in building socialism.

Your congress again and again proves that the BCP is the recognized political leader of the Bulgarian people. This trust of the people has been achieved in long years of struggle against the bourgeoisie and monarcho-fascism, in firm defense of the interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of worldwide socialism. In close cooperation with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and relying on mass public organizations, the BCP is directing the efforts of all working people throughout the country toward the common goal--building mature socialism. The vanguard role of the BCP in contemporary Bulgarian society is a result of the consistent Marxist-Leninist policy and a result of the party's and the Central Committee's great organization work, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the authoritative party and state leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the outstanding figure of the international communist movement, the great and loyal friend of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Dear comrades, words full of warmth have been said in this hall about our country and about the CPSU. The high appreciation of the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress fills us with gratitude. The vast support which was accorded to our congress decisions in Bulgaria fills us with gratitude. The communists and all Soviet people cherish the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. They are doing everything in their power to unrelentingly consolidate the cooperation between our two parties and the fraternal feelings between our two peoples. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are devoting great attention to intensive development of comprehensive Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The expansion and broad scope of the competition between workers collectives in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress is convincing confirmation of the effectiveness of this cooperation. We particularly appreciate the deep mutual trust, the tested ideological and political unity between the CPSU and the BCP. [applause]

Thousands of Soviet party organizations and Soviet and Bulgarian communists are linked by close ties of international solidarity and fraternal friendship. This, comrades, is our common and particularly valuable asset. A political [word indistinct] related to the comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria--these are the permanent contacts, meetings and talks between our party and state leaders--Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov.

The Soviet communists are familiar with your traditional slogan--two congresses--one goal. Our two parties truly share the same goals. [applause] It is a truly great goal--peace and communism. The 26th CPSU Congress convincingly demonstrated the tremendous advantages of the socialist system, the ideological and organizational unity of our party and the close cohesion of the entire party and people around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding continuer of the great Lenin's cause, the indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress. [applause]

The Soviet people unanimously approve the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A nationwide socialist competition is expanding in our country to successfully implement the tasks assigned by the congress. In the fraternal family of Soviet republics the people of the Ukraine are working with great elan. They are fulfilling their supreme patriotic and international duty in multiplying their contribution to implementing tasks, in consolidating the economic, defense and intellectual potential of our beloved motherland. The CPSU Congress realistically appraised not only achievements, but also existing difficulties and unresolved problems. It mapped out a vast program of socio-economic change and of increasing the people's and party's erudition.

The essence of the party's economic strategy consists of ensuring further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being upon the basis of the stable and advancing development of the national economy, on the basis of ensuring and accelerating scientific-technical progress, and on the basis of directing the economic sector toward an intensive path of development.

The congress devoted great attention to the energy and fuel branches. The possible participation of interested socialist countries in prospecting for and processing existing gas deposits in West Siberia and in developing nuclear energy will undoubtedly play an essential role for the entire socialist community.

The 26th CPSU Congress drew the attention of the Soviet communists to the necessity of studying and utilizing the positive experience in building socialism in other fraternal countries, including useful forms of agroindustrial cooperativization being applied in Bulgaria and in other European socialist countries.

The degree of cooperation achieved among socialist countries is considerable. Great results are produced by economic integration, by coordination of foreign policy and by ideological cooperation. Our military-political defense alliance--the Warsaw Pact--loyally serves the cause of peace and the defense of the security of socialist countries. The activities of CEMA are being improved. Briefly--as Comrade Brezhnev has stressed--we are building a new socialist world. These are relations among countries that are unprecedented in history. They are truly just, fraternal relations, based on equal rights. In our achievements we are basing ourselves on the long experience of each country and upon the collective practical experience of the entire community and this is absolutely clear--socialism is the main path of worldwide development.

It is also clear that we can achieve that great goal only if we are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism. Life proves that any deviation, even the least deviation, from these principles inevitably involves heavy consequences for the cause of building socialism. The socialist community has everything necessary in order to ensure a stable and dynamic development to each of its member-countries.

Comrades, nevertheless we do not live in a vacuum. The socialist economy is linked to the worldwide economy and cannot but suffer from its fluctuations. That is why the task to use each country's reserves is becoming increasingly pertinent. Our joint potential must be used so that the unfavorable effect of the aggravation of the worldwide economic situation may be alleviated. The experience of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries shows that, in this respect, we have already learned many things. However, in order to solve the task successfully more efforts are needed and such efforts must be purposeful and persevering.

In order to implement our creative plans we must have peace. We need lasting peace, reliable peace, the peace for which we have waged and will unrelentingly wage a persevering struggle. At the threshold of the eighties the socialist community is meeting a new exacerbation of the international situation [words indistinct]. It is the striving of the most aggressive imperialist circles to find a way out of their political and economic difficulties by intensifying the armaments race and international tension. It is also the active support rendered by Beijing to the imperialist forces, the direct alliance of China with the most aggressive circles, which naturally intensifies the danger of war.

Certain people perhaps hoped that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would take the path of confrontation and that the world would go back to cold war. The 26th CPSU and the 12th BCP Congresses and the congresses of the other fraternal parties foil such hopes and deprive them of any justification. As you know, at its 26th congress our party proposed a new range of initiatives aimed at radically healing the international atmosphere. These initiatives found a very great response throughout the world, as a direct prolongation and further development of the Soviet peace program. This applies above all to the alleviation of tension in Europe, Asia and the Middle and Far East. It applies to the limitation of strategic arms, to the consolidation of mutual trust in the military sector. These, comrades, are crucial problems of contemporary international practice. Now that military-strategic balance exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it is necessary, without disturbing the balance itself, consistently to lower its level.

It is also necessary constantly to develop a dialogue on all international problems of an explosive character. We are convinced that this is the only sensible method. Our approach to solving the current issues of international life remains active, constructive and principled and reflects the basic interests of the peoples of the world, the interests of progress and socialism.

Comrades, in this hall various detachments of the international communist workers and national liberation movements are represented. This makes the 12th BCP Congress an important new demonstration of anti-imperialist solidarity, a manifestation of solidarity with the policy of your party, with the policy of peace and good neighborliness, which the People's Republic of Bulgaria unrelentingly propagates in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet communists wish you, with all their hearts, dear Bulgarian brothers, new successes along this path. [applause]

We wish your congress fruitful work. This congress will undoubtedly become an important stage in Bulgaria's further progress, in building a developed socialist society.

Long live the BCP, the tested detachment of the international communist movement!

May the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship strengthen throughout the centuries! [applause]

Long live peace and socialism. [stormy and prolonged applause]

MAKEYEV RETURNS FROM GDR'S LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

LD010955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation headed by V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which participated in the opening of the Leipzig International Spring Fair, returned to Moscow 20 March.

GDR'S VERNER ON SED CONGRESS TOPICS, USSR TIES

LD010915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee: "A Proven Course"]

[Excerpts] Berlin--The 10th SED Congress, the leading force of the working class and the entire people of our republic, will be held 11-16 April in Berlin.

The supreme forum of the GDR communists will sum up the successes achieved since the Ninth SED Congress in all spheres of the country's economic and social life. Basing their ideas on these results, inspired by the rich experience of the Soviet communists and the broad prospects outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress in the struggle for the people's cause, the safeguarding of peace and the triumph of socialism and communism, the 10th SED Congress delegates will define the tasks raised by the further building of a developed socialist GDR society in the eighties.

The SED is going forward fully armed to greet its scheduled congress. The reports and elections in the party organizations, beginning with the primary organizations and ending with kreis and bezirk organizations, have testified convincingly to the party's unbreakable unity and cohesion and to the unshakable confidence of 2.1 million GDR communists in the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker.

The report and election campaign has been imbued with a spirit of optimism and militancy and distinguished by a constructive approach to the questions being discussed. A broad exchange of experience took place at the meetings and conferences, and the outcome of the party organizations and labor collectives' activity on fulfilling the socialist pledges in honor of the 10th congress was summed up. Questions related to the growing demands made on mass political work and the political leadership of society were thoroughly discussed and ways of achieving the goals outlined were defined.

The reports and elections became a manifestation of the unbreakable fraternal alliance of the SED and GDR with the CPSU and Lenin's country and of the GDR's indissoluble membership in the socialist community. They showed that our republic's communists fully approve the SED policy aimed at the good of the working class and the entire people and are ready to fulfill the tasks which the course of historical development, the processes of the further building of a developed socialist society and the international class struggle place in front of them.

Thanks to persistent work on implementing the SED program our party's influence in all social spheres has increased substantially and its links with the masses have strengthened. The unbreakable unity of the SED, the working class, the cooperative peasantry and all the people is the inexhaustible source of our strength and of the invincibility of our cause. On this basis GDR communists, consider it their very first duty to work with people in such a way that they fulfill the tasks confronting them with a sense of deep inner conviction and a clear understanding of their personal responsibility.

Our social development graphically confirms that the working people's confidence in the party flows from the identity of its policy with the interests of the working class and all the people. This confidence is the more durable the closer every communist is linked to the people surrounding him and the more profoundly he elucidates party policy for them, showing by his own example and by his actions that he is a genuine voice of their interests.

The unanimity of the GDR's working people found its clearest expression in the launching of nationwide socialist competition on an unprecedented scale under the motto: "The Best Achievements for the 10th Congress! All for the Good of the People!" The consistent continuation of the course being implemented by the SED, characterized by the unity of its economic and social policy is received by the GDR's working people as making high demands on themselves and on their work. They respond to them with new labor achievements.

The constantly strengthening, unbreakable fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR is a reliable surety of our successful development. As a result of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid on 7 October 1975, collaboration between the two fraternal countries became even more extensive.

The long-term program of production specialization and cooperation between our countries adopted in 1979 was a result of the constantly developing cooperation. Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, observed in his 26th CPSU Congress speech: "The program of production specialization and cooperation, which is to last until 1990, gives expression to the GDR and the USSR's firm determination and practical efforts aimed at even fuller utilization of our countries' material and spiritual potentials for the joint resolution of the main social and economic tasks."

The growing interweaving of the two countries' national economies finds expression in steadily widening and deepening economic links. In the present 5-year plan the volume of reciprocal foreign trade turnover will reach more than R50 billion.

The Soviet Union is our largest trading partner, and the GDR occupies first place among the USSR's trading partners. We receive from the land of the soviets on advantageous terms the bulk of the raw materials, fuel and supplies we need for the successful development of our economy. In addition Soviet supplies of machines, assemblies and consumer goods are increasing. The GDR supplies the Soviet Union with chemical equipment and chemical goods, metalworking machine tools and installations, ships, railroad cars, electronic instruments, consumer goods and other goods.

The 26th CPSU Congress again emphasized that concern for the people's well-being is an objective and increasingly widely operating law of the developed socialist society, where the material and technical base for communism is being created. This fully applies to our policy too.

The readiness of GDR citizens to multiply socialism's gains with labor achievements and to comprehensively strengthen and defend their socialist fatherland has major significance for increasing our contribution to the common cause of struggle for socialism and peace.

We are rightly proud that, no matter what the situation [v lyubikh situatsiyakh] the GDR has fulfilled and continues to fulfill its duty as a stable socialist state and a reliable bulwark of peace in Europe. We will continue to act this way in the future, bearing in mind here that the exacerbation of the international situation caused by imperialism's confrontation course demands increased watchfulness and unremitting efforts to preserve and consolidate peace.

The GDR has been dependably fulfilling its international duty in the defense of European peace for more than three decades now at the side of the Soviet Union, which has made and continues to make a decisive contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe. The consistent peace policy has helped to increase our state's international prestige.

The entire GDR population unanimously approves Comrade E. Honecker's statement at the 26th CPSU Congress that the GDR entirely and fully supports the important new USSR initiatives for the preservation and consolidation of peace, advanced from the congress rostrum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The citizens of our republic are well aware that the Soviet Union bears the main burden of the defense of the socialist community countries' historic gains and that it is the main bastion of peace throughout the world. The unforgettable proletarian leader Ernst Thaelmann, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, taught us German communists that "there is no important political decision in the world that is not influenced by the existence of the Soviet Union." The correctness of these words is again confirmed by the new Soviet peace initiatives. They have a broad, all-embracing character, realistic and acceptable to all. They are based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Their realization demands not only diplomatic steps but also extensive new action by social forces.

The short period which separates us from the openings of the 10th SED Congress will be dedicated to careful study of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and materials in organic conjunction with the preparations for our party's forum. This is reflected in the working people's new initiatives and in their increased creative activeness for the sake of comprehensively strengthening the German socialist worker-peasant state. We can state with deep satisfaction that the SED's general line entirely and fully coincides with the course outlined by the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

The party congresses have always been milestone events in the history of our Marxist-Leninist combat alliance. This wholly applies to the forthcoming 10th SED Congress. Its decisions will outline the paths for further purposeful, steady building of a developed socialist society and the creation by that means of the basic prerequisites for a gradual transition to communism in the GDR and will assist our republic's worthy fulfillment of its international tasks.

PRAVDA CITES CSSR'S HUSAK ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD311403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "A Milestone"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar--The enormous wealth of Marxist-Leninist ideas elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress is having a great impact on the final stage of the preparations for the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Congress. G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said today in a speech delivered at the Slovak Communist Party congress in Bratislava.

The 26th CPSU Congress, he said, was a milestone in the building of communism in the USSR and in the struggle for world peace, the relaxation of tension and disarmament. The congress results demonstrate convincingly that under the CPSU's leadership the Soviet people are confidently traveling the path of communist building.

The voice of peace, expressing the peoples' desire to live under conditions in which the world is not threatened by war and willingness to wage a determined struggle against imperialism's dangerous plans and for the development of mutually-advantageous cooperation, was heard with tremendous force in Moscow.

On behalf of our party and the people of our country we express full support for the CPSU's peace policy and the new Soviet peace initiatives. We are fully determined to continue actively participating in the great and noble struggle to preserve world peace and social progress. We have always regarded and continue to regard the struggle for peace, which has been given such force, as our supreme duty.

Touching on the CPCZ's preparations for the 16th congress, G. Husak pointed out that they are distinguished by a responsible and exacting approach both to the assessment of work already done and to future tasks. In the fruitful work of the 1.5 million-strong army of communists the party's unity and its determination actively to tackle existing problems and new tasks are strengthening.

Speaking about the CPCZ's coming 60th anniversary, the speaker pointed out that the party's leading role is the main factor in the country's social development and a guarantee of its further successes. The CPCZ's line on the indissoluble friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries ensures our country's high international prestige and security. Thanks to this, for 36 years our country has enjoyed peace and has been able to devote itself to peaceful creative labor.

We regard loyalty to our relations of friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states as the cornerstone and immutable foundation of our foreign policy, G. Husak said.

MSZMP PLENUM MEETS, APPROVES CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

LD111127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 28 Mar--A Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee plenum which considered international problems and also topical questions of the country's domestic political life has been held here under the chairmanship of J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The Central Committee, the information report on the plenum says, approved the activity of the MSZMP delegation that took part in the 26th CPSU Congress, on which the whole world's attention was riveted. The Hungarian communists and the whole Hungarian people are expressing their admiration for the achievements the Soviet people have accomplished under the leadership of Lenin's party in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions. The MSZMP Central Committee expressed the confidence that the Soviet people would successfully fulfill the majestic economic and social program adopted by the 26th congress.

The Soviet communists' forum cogently demonstrated that the cause of peace and socialism is indivisible. The proposals put forward at the congress aimed at resolving the most important international problems are evidence of the Soviet Union's desire for peace, of the constructiveness of its foreign policy and of that policy's flexibility, combined with principled firmness.

The foreign policy course of the Soviet communists' congress coincides with the interests and aspirations of the socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples and accords with the Hungarian people's interests. The MSZMP Central Committee expressed the hope that the governments of all interested countries would respond to these important initiatives in a constructive spirit and with specific action.

The 26th CPSU Congress materials, the report goes on to say, again demonstrated that the USSR, as the main force of the socialist community, is the firm bastion of all forces struggling for social progress and national independence and against imperialism. The rich experience of its historic path is of invaluable significance for the communist parties and revolutionary movements.

The 26th CPSU Congress materials showed that complete identity of views exists between the MSZMP and the CPSU on all essential political and ideological issues. They are imparting new impetus to the development of Hungarian-Soviet ties based on common principles and goals and extending to all spheres of life, and to the strengthening of our friendship.

The plenum noted, in particular, that the Hungarian people are watching with concern the complex and difficult situation prevailing in Poland, which threatens the Polish people's gains and the socialist system. The MSZMP and the Hungarian people believe that the communists and the true Polish patriots are strong enough to rebuff the increasingly overt actions of hostile and anarchist forces and to ensure the restoration of order and development along the socialist path.

As the information report notes, the MSZMP Central Committee noted that the implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions is central to the country's domestic political life. The main condition of strengthening the socialist system is the steady implementation of the national program and the correct resolution of tasks in economic and cultural building.

BRIEFS

POLISH CONSUL GENERAL--Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev, in connection with the latter's departure from Kiev. A friendly conversation was held, attended by Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, and Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs. On 26 March, Nowak was received by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. A friendly conversation was held. Participating in the conversation were Boyko, affairs administrator of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 81 AU]

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES FRG INDUSTRIALIST E. OVERBECK

LD010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Economic Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] On 25 March L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Overbeck, an eminent representative of FRG business circles and chairman of the board of the Mannesmann AG firm, who is touring the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

There was an exchange of opinions on the further development of economic ties.

CONFERENCE MARKS PORTUGUESE CP 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD010843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] was held in Moscow on 25 March. It was held by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, who spoke at the conference, and other speakers described the Portuguese communists' heroic path and noted the PCP's firm adherence to the eternally living teaching of Marxism-Leninism, its profound patriotism and consistent internationalism, its important contribution to the struggle against fascism and colonialism and for the preservation and consolidation of the foundations of its motherland's free and democratic development which were created as a result of the April 1974 revolution.

PCP Central Committee member C. Aboim Ingles stressed in his speech that the Portuguese communists will continue to strengthen their relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the CPSU in the name of the joint struggle for the working people's interests, for freedom and social progress, for peace and international cooperation. The peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress will play a very important part in resolving the main question of the present day--the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Taking part in the conference were I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, other responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, academics, CPSU veterans, and representatives of the capital's public.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MALTA

LD261426 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar, TASS--A Soviet Government delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo has left for Malta to discuss questions connected with the development of economic ties. The first trade agreements in the history of relations between the two countries is expected to be signed. The Soviet Union has trade agreements with most countries of the world. The absence of such a Soviet-Maltese document restrains the development of trade ties which at present are limited to individual transactions. Economic relations are expected to be livelier this year. At the end of January Malta was visited by the USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko who signed a Soviet-Maltese agreement on shipping. An office of this ministry is to be opened in Malta and a contract has also been signed on the renting of fuel storage tanks on the island to service Soviet vessels.

COMMUNIQUE ON CPSU DELEGATION'S ALGERIAN VISIT

LD311625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Communiqué on the Talks Between the CPSU and National Liberation Front Party Delegations"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation was in Algeria from 22 through 26 March 1981 on an official visit at the invitation of the National Liberation Front (FLN).

Delegation head Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN. The CPSU delegation met with M. Ch. Messadia, leader of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. The CPSU representatives visited Annaba where they looked at the work of the metallurgical combine, freightcar plant and university.

Talks were held between the CPSU delegation, headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, and an FLN delegation headed by Slimane Hoffman, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: G.P. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Lipetskiy Obkom; Yu. A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and on the Algerian side: L. Cheriet, member of the FLN Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee Interparty Relations Department, S. Louanchi, member of the FLN Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; T. Hamdi, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of a Central Committee Commission; S. Oulmane, member of the FLN Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, and A. Hamiton, an Algerian Foreign Ministry executive.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions concerning relations between the CPSU and FLN, all-round cooperation between the USSR and Algeria and the development of the international situation.

The CPSU delegation talked in detail about the work of the 26th congress, which was a very important event in the life of the Soviet people and made a great international impact. The report by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the congress decisions aimed at the further building of communism in the USSR, determined in "The Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." These plans are geared to peaceful creation, to the further steady improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of better conditions for the all-round development of the individual. The CPSU delegation stressed that the 26th congress put forward a detailed program of struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

The FLN delegation rated highly the 26th congress decisions and the Soviet people's big successes achieved under the leadership of the CPSU in all spheres of economic, social and cultural development. It expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the Soviet Union thanks to the advantages of socialism. The FLN delegation wished the Soviet people new accomplishments under the CPSU's leadership.

The FLN representatives talked about their party's activity since its extraordinary congress in the sphere of party and state building and also in the international sphere. They talked of the Algerian revolution's orientation toward strengthening national independence and creating a socialist society in accordance with the provisions of the national charter, the resolutions of the fourth and extraordinary party congresses, the decisions of the FLN Central Committee and aspirations of the Algerian people.

They also provided information about the basic guidelines of the 5-year plan for the development of Algeria in 1980-84 and the nationwide efforts to fulfill the plan aimed at improving life and achieving further progress.

The CPSU representatives rated highly the Algerian people's successes, under the leadership of their vanguard, the FLN, in the struggle to build socialism, deepen the revolutionary process and strengthen national independence. The CPSU representatives wished the Algerian people and the FLN successes in building a free and flourishing Algeria.

The talks' participants expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the USSR and Algeria and confirmed their parties' desire to broaden and strengthen cooperation in the interests of both countries, in the interests of the struggle for peace, national independence and progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism, exploitation and racism. The importance was stressed of deepening ties between the CPSU and FLN as the ruling parties in their countries.

The representatives of the CPSU and FLN noted the considerable successes achieved in the struggle to strengthen peace and the people's independence and to safeguard their right to choose their own path of development and dispose of their natural resources.

At the same time, they expressed grave concern at the recent deterioration of the international situation and stressed the need for concerted actions and the cohesion of progressive and peace-loving forces in order to defend peace and the peoples' security.

Both sides resolutely condemned the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction who are provoking conflicts, trying to undermine detente, whipping up the arms race, threatening states' sovereignty and territorial integrity and trying to curb the national liberation movement.

Special attention was paid to the Near and Middle East situation which is a grave threat to peace. Both sides once again resolutely condemned the Camp David Policy which is in the interests of Zionist expansion and contributes to the intensification of imperialism's positions in the area. It was noted that Cairo's capitulationist and treacherous course encourages Israel's aggressive actions vis-a-vis the Arabs, in particular the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

The representatives of the CPSU and FLN confirmed their unfailing support for the Palestinian people's struggle to set up their own state. They stated that a genuine, just peace in the Near East can only be achieved with the participation of the PLO--sole representative of the Palestinian people--and if all Israeli troops are withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories.

The talks' participants noted the important vanguard role of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, bringing together the progressive Arab countries and the PLO, in the struggle against imperialist and Zionist intrigues. They stressed the need to strengthen Soviet-Arab friendship for the successful struggle of the Arab peoples.

The sides expressed concern at the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran of which imperialism and reaction are taking advantage for building up their own military presence in the Persian Gulf region--which is posing a threat to peace and security there--and for the struggle against progressive forces and the Nonaligned Movement. They advocated an end to hostilities and a peaceful solution of Iraqi-Iranian differences. The CPSU and FLN resolutely oppose the imperialist military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

The CPSU and FLN representatives welcomed the successes achieved by African, Asian and Latin American people in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and pro-imperialist dictatorial regimes. They condemned the maneuvers by imperialism and neocolonialism and their attempts to hinder the growth of the peoples' national liberation movement by labeling it "international terrorism."

They expressed solidarity with the struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa and resolutely condemned the racist South African regime's aggressive actions against Angola and Mozambique, maneuvers aimed at postponing the granting of independence to Namibia and also imperialist intrigues aimed at splitting the African countries. They confirmed their constant support for the OAU's activity in defense of the African states' rights and national interests.

The talks' participants expressed concern at the situation in northwest Africa which is jeopardizing stability, peace and security in the region. In their view, the solution of the Western Sahara problem consists in the immediate implementation of its people's inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and the OAU and the recommendations of the movement of nonaligned countries.

The representatives of both parties expressed support for the proposals to declare Africa and the Near East nuclear-free zones and to create zones of peace in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Southeast Asia.

Both delegations stressed the importance of the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe and expressed the desire that the meeting achieve positive and concrete results. This would contribute to improving the political climate in Europe and would be of important significance for preserving peace and detente. The sides believe that Mediterranean security cannot be viewed in isolation from European security.

In connection with the existing tension in Southeast Asia the CPSU and FLN representatives confirmed their adherence to the principles of respect for states' sovereignty and their territorial integrity, condemning the intrigues of imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces aimed at countering the Indochinese peoples' struggle to strengthen their independence, in defense of their legitimate national interests and for the maintenance of peace and security in the area.

The CPSU and FLN representatives declared their solidarity with patriots and democrats in Latin America, particularly in Chile and El Salvador, and also with the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua.

Note was made of the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the preservation of peace, security and detente. In this way it is making a concrete contribution to the solution of urgent problems and the establishment of international relations which rule out any forms of imperialist and hegemonist domination.

Both sides confirmed their desire to seek to establish a new world economic order based on equality and justice. They stressed the need for the complete elimination of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, for an end to imperialist monopolies' tyranny and subversive activity and also for respect for the peoples' sovereign rights to their natural resources.

The CPSU representatives noted the very positive nature of Algeria's contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, for freedom and independence, for peace, security and cooperation, for social progress and for the transformation of international economic relations. They welcome Algeria's dynamic efforts to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement on an anti-imperialist and anticolonial basis.

The FLN representatives rate highly the Soviet Union's efforts in the interests of strengthening peace and international security and preserving detente and its outstanding role in the worldwide struggle against imperialism and for social progress and its effective support for peoples seeking independence.

They stressed the importance of the USSR's initiatives and efforts to eliminate seats of tension, halt the arms race and establish an international climate enabling the peoples to solve their economic and social problems on a sovereign basis and establish relations of friendly cooperation among themselves.

The sides confirmed the desire of both parties to strengthen their existing relations of friendship and cooperation in the interests of the USSR and Algerian peoples. They believe that cooperation between the CPSU and FLN, the ruling parties of their countries, is an important factor in the strengthening of Soviet-Algerian relations.

The CPSU delegation expressed its gratitude to the Algerian leaders, the Algerian people and the members of the FLN for the cordial reception.

[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 March carries a version of the communique which lists "Y.S. Gryadunov, 'chief of a sector of the CPSU International Department, and A.I. Kuzmin, political cadre of the CPSU Central Committee International Department," as participating in the talks on the Soviet side.]

SKACHKOV CONFERS WITH ALGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD311137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 25 March S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received A. Brahimi, Algerian minister of planning and national development. Questions of the further development of equitable and mutually advantageous Soviet-Algerian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

GF311109 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The Algerian legislative delegation headed by ('Ali Abdel Gharfi), chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the Algerian National Assembly, ended its visit to the Uzbek SSR today. The Algerian delegation arrived in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The chairman of the Presidium of the UZBEK SSR Supreme Soviet, Inamdzhani Usmankhodzhaev, held a banquet in honor of the visiting delegation today. The banquet was addressed by the head of the visiting delegation and the president of Uzbekistan. [title as heard]

('Ali Abdel Gharfi) said: The visit we have paid to the Soviet Union, particularly to the Uzbek SSR, can be described as (?contributing significantly toward the development of) relations between our countries.

The visit to Algeria by the CPSU delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, ended a short time ago.

('Ali Abdel Gharfi) said: Our visit to your republic, which has given us an opportunity to become acquainted with the Uzbek people's country, has been of great importance.

LISTENER SCORES RABAT PRAISE OF U.S. RELATIONS

LD010220 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Radio Peace and Progress recently received a letter from Mr (Bin Yahia Tahiri) in Morocco. He writes:

Mr (Ahmad Alawi), owner of the Rabat LE MATIN DU SAHARA, has displayed astonishing zeal in showering Washington with praise.

At a time when vast sections of the country are condemning the Reagan administration for its fierce campaign against the Palestinian resistance movement and for its support for the South African racists and Israeli Zionists, Mr (Alawi) enthusiastically brags about the alleged common interests shared by our country and imperialist America. He says that for the past 25 years the two states have been supporting the cause of freedom; therefore, they can be regarded as allies. Mr (Alawi) fully agrees with President Reagan that the United States and Morocco are facing the same dangers and that both are anxious to protect the same moral values and ideals.

(Bin Yahia Tahiri) adds: I do not think that many people in Morocco share this belief with the esteemed journalist. The Moroccan bourgeoisie has often attempted to establish special relations with the United States and brought our country to the brink of disaster. Was it not the United States which dragged us into the filthy imperialist war in Zaire? I have no doubt that President Reagan's promises to sell our country more than 100 M60 tanks is also an attempt to drag our country into fresh U.S. adventures. But it was these promises themselves which aroused the enthusiasm of Mr (Ahmad Alawi) who embarked on pushing the sale of American goods, just like a middleman who expects a generous commission. Thus he interpreted President Reagan's promises as constituting proof of White House sympathy for Morocco. The import of U.S. tanks into Morocco, he says, signifies a radical change in Washington's policy, an inclination towards taking into consideration the interests of African countries.

Here I would like to mention what a liberal newspaper in Morocco wrote: The United States, which never had colonies in Africa, is today trying to put right this historical aberration and to establish its presence on our continent at any price. In addition to obtaining military bases in Kenya, Somalia and Egypt, the United States backs, through its CIA agents, various subversive movements which plot against the legitimate governments. Washington also supports by every means the racist regime in South Africa, defying the will of the international community which has adopted more than one resolution on boycotting this regime.

The danger of this policy, which threatens the sovereignty of the African countries and hinders their steady march on the path of democracy and economic and social progress, is quite obvious. Morocco might be among the first to fall into the trap of this policy. Does (Mr Alawi) and his like not realize this?

BREZHNEV GREETES MOROCCAN KING ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD241958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the king of Morocco, Hassan II, in which he conveyed congratulations and good wishes to the friendly people on the occasion of their national holiday. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation, established between the Soviet Union and Morocco, will continue to gain strength for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of universal peace and international security.

In his reply, the king of Morocco expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

ISRAELI CP REACTS TO CPSU MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD301425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee"]

[Text] Rome, 24 Mar--According to reports received here, the second plenum of the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) Central Committee has been held in Israel. M. Vilner, general secretary of the CPI Central Committee, delivered a report. The plenum adopted a number of resolutions.

A resolution devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress notes that the Soviet communists' forum was an important contribution to the cause of world peace and the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

The CPI Central Committee wholly supports the new peace initiatives advanced at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The resolution notes that the CPI Central Committee wholly supports the new Soviet proposal advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at establishing an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Near East. In this connection the document stresses that the peace program of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, headed by the CPI, fully accords with the Soviet proposals.

The CPI Central Committee called on the peace-loving forces of Israel to support the Soviet Union's peace initiative and rally in the struggle for a radical change in Israeli official policy, so that it is based on the principles of establishing a just peace and ensuring national independence and neutrality.

LEADERS GREET KUWAITI COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD171918 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev has sent to the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah a telegram in which he conveyed to the amir and the friendly Kuwaiti people sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the State of Kuwait.

I hope, the telegram says, that the good relations between our countries, based on principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs, will be further developed for the good of the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples, in the interests of strengthening security in the Persian Gulf area, establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Leonid Brezhnev conveyed the best of wishes to the amir and wishes of successes and well-being to the people of Kuwait.

The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov sent a telegram to the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Sa'd 'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah in which, on the occasion of the country's national day, conveyed sincere congratulations and wishes of peace, well-being and progress to the prime minister and the friendly Kuwaiti people.

In his reply telegram the amir of the State of Kuwait, on behalf of the people of the country and on his own behalf expressed sincere gratitude and deep appreciation to Leonid Brezhnev and the friendly Soviet people for the congratulations and on his part expressed confidence that the friendly relations existing between Kuwait and the Soviet Union will steadily develop in the interests of both countries and for the good of their peoples.

In another telegram the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and on his part conveyed the best wishes to Nikolay Tikhonov and wishes of further progress and flourishing to the friendly Soviet people.

IRANIAN ENVOY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD011126 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS)--On the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran the Ambassador of Iran to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri today held a press conference in Moscow. He spoke about the progress made by the country over the two years and dwelt on a number of issues of the foreign policy of Iran.

TEXT OF AUCCTU PLENUM RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD311157 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Resolution of the 12th AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed AUCCTU Chairman Comrade A. I. Shibayev's report "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Trade Unions' Tasks Arising From the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," the AUCCTU plenum, expressing the sentiments and thoughts of the USSR's trade union members and of all working people, declared its boundless support of and unanimous approval for the party's Leninist political course and the fruitful practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is making a tremendous contribution to the formulation and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Soviet people received with profound satisfaction the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Sphere." This remarkable document of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism gave a comprehensive, profoundly scientific and exhaustive analysis of the creative activity of the party and the people, determined the main tasks for the country's economic and social development for the eighties, for the steadfast improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and for the strengthening of our motherland's might and further developed the peace program. The constructive proposals advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on deepening detente, curbing the arms race, averting the threat of war and safeguarding international security, and the unshakable loyalty to its internationalist course expressed by the CPSU are of outstanding significance.

The 26th CPSU Congress approved the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990 and determined the main tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which is to ensure the further increase in Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the steady and progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the switching of the economy onto an intensive path of development, the more rational use of the country's productive potential, an all-around saving of all types of resources and improved work quality. The party congress outlined paths for the further development of Soviet society's political system, for improving socialist democracy and for enhancing the role of trade unions and all social organizations in its development. The trade unions have been set a crucial task--that of working with greater initiative, exercising more fully their broad rights in planning and administering production and showing greater persistence in solving all questions of Soviet people's labor, life and daily existence. A broad package of measures was outlined for improving ideological and political education work, for strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and for molding the new man.

The AUCCTU plenum resolves:

1. To consider the trade unions' most important task to be the mobilization of the working people's labor and political activity for the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks arising from the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Trade union committees and councils are to organize the wide-scale propagandizing and explanation of the congress decisions and of the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

General meetings, meetings with congress delegates, sociopolitical readings, lecture cycles, reports and thematic evenings are to be held in labor collectives, directing all working people toward systematic, consistent and productive work to fulfill the congress decisions. Particular attention should be paid to the study in depth of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and of all the congress documents at people's universities, communist labor schools and in other forms of mass propaganda.

Proceedings from the very important principles of the CPSU's economic strategy on completing the switch to a chiefly intensive development path and toward increasing the efficiency and quality of work, the AUCCTU plenum makes it incumbent on trade union organizations, jointly with economic organs, to raise the level of organization of social labor and production, to concentrate manpower and resources on solving the main national economic tasks and to direct labor collectives' initiative toward ensuring the growth rate of labor productivity and of the volumes of production, toward improving the use of production capital, strengthening plan, production and labor discipline and towards a thrifty attitude toward social property. They are to participate actively in formulating and implementing the 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and targeted comprehensive programs for the most important socio-economic problems, particularly the food supply. The development of consumer goods and services, the reduction in the use of manual labor, the development of machine building, the power industry and all forms of transportation, the chemicalization of the national economy and other large-scale tasks.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in the 26th CPSU Congress report, "Socialist competition is the creativity of the masses. By its very essence it is based on people's high conscientiousness and initiative. This very initiative helps to reveal and bring into action production reserves and to increase the efficiency and quality of work." It is necessary to continue to step up the participation of all working people in socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the state plans for economic and social development. The experience accumulated during the pre-congress shock labor vigil must be used widely and augmented. There must be an all-round dissemination and systematic introduction of such advanced experience and valuable initiatives as that of Moscow's workers who were 26th CPSU Congress delegates—"1981 Targets by 7 November!"; the slogan of the collectives of the industrial enterprises of Bostovskaya Oblast—"Work Without Laggards!"; that of Yaroslavl's Oblast's working people on achieving a growth in industrial production without increasing the number of workers; that of the workers of the "Kaluzhskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" Production Association and of other collectives on introducing team forms of labor organization and incentives; that of the Urals and Kuzbass working people on saving metal and fuel and energy resources; that of the collectives allied enterprises and organizations for better national economic end results, for reduced construction times, for the more efficient use of transport facilities and for the very rapid startups of agroindustrial complexes.

Trade union central committees and councils and all trade union organizations, together with economic organs, are to analyze in depth the results of socialist competition in the 10th 5-Year Plan, to outline and implement measures for improving its organization and increasing its effectiveness and to pay greater attention to further developing the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. They are to make the necessary changes and additions to the terms of socialist competition, proceeding from the tasks for the country's economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress; they are to ensure the linkage of planning and socialist competition, the regular working of every association, enterprise and organization and the fuller use of intensive factors for the growth of social production. Counterplans and other similar undertakings by labor collectives are to be regarded as the cornerstone of the competition.

Competition between the collectives of enterprises supplying raw and semifinished materials and subassemblies and the collectives of allied plants and factories producing the end product should be improved. Forms of moral and material incentive should be used more effectively and their link with the socialist competition results should be intensified. When summarizing the competition results there should be a comprehensive evaluation of labor collectives' production operations, social and educational activity. A most important condition for determining competition winners is to be the fulfillment of the plan for the production of high-quality output according to the produce schedule and its delivery in accordance with contrasts and orders.

Trade union committees and councils are to participate more actively in planning and in improving the economic machinery, to enlist labor collectives on a wider scale in formulating economic and social development plans and to strive to uncover production reserves more fully in all areas of communist building. Together with economic organs they are to improve work on concluding collective contracts and agreements on social issues and labor protection on kolkhozes and to increase the responsibility of the economic leaders and trade union committees of associations and kolkhozes and factory-plant or local committees for the unconditional fulfillment of reciprocal pledges. Central and republic trade union committees are to expand the practice of concluding agreements with the appropriate ministries and departments.

It is the duty of all trade union organizations to implement persistently the party's very important requirement that "the economy must be economical!" Together with economic organs they must convey to every collective the specific tasks for saving fuel, raw and semi-finished materials and manpower and financial resources, regarding these targets as the minimum and subject to obligatory fulfillment, and they must enlist all city and rural workers in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift. They are to ensure the prompt introduction into production of working people's proposals on reducing losses, wastage and unproductive expenditure.

The All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and trade union committees and councils are to channel the creative activity of the scientific and technical community, inventors and rationalizers toward accelerating scientific and technical progress, extensively introducing the mechanization and automation of production processes and reducing heavy and labor-intensive work--the decisive conditions of the intensification of social production and its increased efficiency. Together with economic organs they are to subordinate the activity of the collectives of scientific research and planning and design organizations to the main task of improving the quality and raising the technical standard of projects and reducing the time taken to develop them and put them into production.

II. Trade union committees and councils and all trade union organizations--guided by the instructions expounded in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th party congress, to the effect that specific concern for specific people, their needs and requirements is the beginning and end of the party's economic policy--are to participate actively in implementing the measures envisaged by the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" in terms of raising the people's living standards and are to pay greater attention to questions of improving the working people's labor, living and leisure conditions. They are to participate directly in formulating and implementing the food program, the basis for which is the further development of agriculture and, primarily, of stockraising. The efforts of rural workers and workers engaged in transporting, processing and storing agricultural produce must be directed toward seeking reserves for production growth and for improving the quality of food products and toward eliminating losses.

The working people must be mobilized to fulfill the program for the comprehensive development of the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, and fraternal assistance to accelerate its transformations must be intensified. The development of enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary plots must be promoted, and working people must be given all-round help in cultivating personal holdings and in developing collective orchards and truck farms.

It is incumbent on trade unions to step up their participation in solving practical issues connected with increasing the production of high-quality consumer goods and to disseminate on a wider scale advanced enterprises' experience accumulated in the industrial sectors and the regions of the country. There must be resolute opposition to the downward adjustment of plans for the production of goods and to the reduced output and removal from production of articles in popular demand.

Trade union committees and councils, together with economic organs and enterprise leaders, must constantly improve the organization of labor payment and increase its role as an incentive to increased labor productivity, improved output quality and the saving of all types of resources. There must be greater monitoring of the correct application of existing labor payment terms and, particularly, of the bonus system. Technically substantiated norms for labor expenditure must be persistently introduced and the sphere of labor norming must be widened. The role of labor collectives in determining the avenues for the expenditure of resources from economic incentive funds and in using them efficiently and strictly according to their specific purpose must be enhanced.

It is incumbent on trade union councils and committees to take, together with economic organs, measures for the further improvement of working people's labor and safety conditions and a reduction in industrial injuries; to concentrate attention on the prompt and complete fulfillment of comprehensive plans for improving the conditions and protection of labor and of sanitary and health measures, and on creating and introducing safe equipment and technology; to strive to ensure that planning, design and technological organizations observe the requirements of labor safety standards, regulations and norms, and decisively to eliminate violations of labor legislation. The role in all this work of technical and legal labor inspectorates, certified doctors, the commissions of association and kolkhoz trade union committees, factory-plant or local committees and the trade union aktiv must be enhanced.

Trade union councils and central committees are to participate actively in implementing the measures outlined by the party on social insurance, pension provision and working people's health protection. Together with public health organs and economic organizations they are to implement measures aimed at the further improvement of medical assistance, at prevention measures and a reduction in working people's morbidity, at protecting motherhood and childhood and at the development of a network of public health units, plant polyclinics and health centers; they are to formulate and implement 5-year plans for the treatment of working people at the sanatoriums and dispensaries and the leisure bases of associations and enterprises. They are to create the conditions for the participation of pensioners and invalids in social production; they must show greater concern for the family and children, for mothers and for Great Patriotic War and labor veterans, and also for the social and consumer services for people living in residential homes for the aged and disabled.

The Central Council for the Administration of Trade Unions' Health Resorts, the AUCCTU Main Administration for Capital Construction and trade union councils and committees must adopt measures to further develop health resorts and extend the network of sanatoriums, boarding houses and leisure homes and sanatoriums for the joint leisure and treatment of parents and children, especially in regions of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The quality of service to working people in sanatoriums and health resort institutions must be improved.

The Central Council for Tourism and Excursions, the AUCCTU Main Administration for Capital Construction and trade union councils and committees must ensure the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On the Further Development and Improvement of Tourism and Excursions in the Country."

The All-Union Council of Trade Unions' voluntary sports societies, in conjunction with trade union, komsomol and economic organs, must strive to further improve mass physical culture and fitness work among broad strata of the population and particularly among children and adolescents. More effective use must be made of trade unions' sports facilities. In conjunction with health care organs, territorial councils for the administration of trade unions' health resorts and tourism and excursions councils, it is necessary to carry out more active physical culture and fitness work at the working people's places of residence and mass leisure.

Trade union committees and councils must seek the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions and other cultural and consumer facilities, prevent laggardness in commissioning such facilities when new enterprises are erected and step up the monitoring of the quality of construction and the distribution of housing.

III. The plenum makes it incumbent on trade union councils and committees to implement measures to increase the effectiveness of educational and mass cultural work in the light of the demands set out in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 24th party congress. All this work must be linked organically with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Educational work must be centered on the formation of a conscientious attitude toward labor in every working person. It is necessary to reveal more clearly the working class' leading role and the lofty mission of the working person and to propagandize examples of heroism and selfless labor by the best production collectives, innovators and front-runners. It is necessary to wage an active struggle for the strengthening of labor and production discipline and against manifestations of acquisitiveness, bribetaking and thriftlessness. An atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkards, shirkers, idlers and slipshod workers must be created in labor collectives.

The quality of training in schools of communist labor and in the economic education system must be improved. Fuller use must be made in management practice of the working people's economic, scientific and technical knowledge.

Trade union organizations must improve the work of cultural-enlightenment institutions, increase their role in communist education, extend the network of amateur associations and special-interest clubs, develop amateur creativity and improve library services. It is necessary to activate cultural and educational work in hostels and at the working people's places of residence and to devote more attention to cultural services and working people in the countryside and around new construction sites.

Trade union organizations must elaborate and implement concrete measures to improve work among young working people, to further develop the youth-guidance movement and to improve the standard of general educational and vocational training, and also to inculcate a love of work in young workers and display greater concern for improving their everyday and leisure.

The plenum stresses the need for more active participation by trade unions and labor collectives in the communist education of children and adolescents, in preparing school children for socially useful labor, in improving the work of out-of-school institutions and in the wide development of the network of Pioneer camps and labor and leisure camps.

The editorial offices of trade union newspapers and journals must elaborate subject plans for the propagandization and explanation of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and all the congress materials and reveal in greater depth questions of the theory and practice of communist building and the CPSU's foreign policy activity. The ideological standard and effectiveness of press articles must be improved and fuller use made of the potential of newspapers and journals as platforms for public opinion.

IV. The plenum instructs the AUCCTU Presidium, trade unions' central committees and councils and trade union organizations to improve their organizational activity and establish a Leninist work style more actively. Special attention must be devoted to eliminating the shortcomings noted in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, in relation to the fact that "at times the trade unions lack initiative in exercising their extensive rights. They are not always persistent on questions of fulfilling collective contracts and of labor protection, and they still react only feebly to instances of the violation of labor legislation and cases of bureaucracy and red tape."

Trade union councils and committees must improve the selection and placing of trade union cadres in terms of their practical and political qualities. Leading workers, specialists, women and young people must be promoted to trade union work more boldly. It is necessary to strive to ensure that trade union workers and activists master Marxist-Leninist theory and the methods of socialist economic management in depth. The system of training and retraining trade union cadres must be improved.

Trade union workers must always be in the thick of working life, know the working people's aspirations and be able to determine their mood and requirements--to be the party's reliable support among the masses.

The trade unions must consistently implement the principles of democratic centralism, involve working people still more widely in the administration of society's affairs, increase the effectiveness of workers meetings and standing production conferences and develop voluntary service principles in every way. They must improve the monitoring and checking of execution, increase personal responsibility for the task assigned, ensure wide publicity for the work of trade unions and develop criticism and self-criticism. Work with the working people's letters and statements must be regarded as a duty to the people and the party.

Trade unions' central committees and republic, kray and oblast councils and committees must improve the organizational structure of trade union organs and bring it into line with the economic system of management. The activity of primary trade union organizations must be improved in every way and their prestige and militancy increased. Special attention must be devoted to further improving the standard of work by the trade union committees of production and science-and-production associations and kolkhoz trade union committees. The role of trade union groups must be stepped up and their influence on all aspects of the life of production teams and sectors must be strengthened.

The plenum instructs the AUCCTU Presidium to formulate measures for trade union participation in fulfilling the tasks arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V. Guided by the Communist Party's Leninist foreign policy course and the new proposals for safeguarding peace put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, the AUCCTU Plenum considers the Soviet trade unions' most important task in the international arena to be the further development of the line of strengthening the unity of actions of all detachments of the world trade union movement in the struggle for peace, the peoples' security and social progress.

The AUCCTU Presidium, trade unions' central committees and councils and organizations under trade union jurisdiction must do everything to strengthen cooperation with the trade unions in fraternal socialist countries, make wider use of their experience and promote the further deepening of socialist economic integration. They must actively initiate unified trade union actions on problems of strengthening detente, ending the arms race and promoting disarmament, and in defense of the working people's socioeconomic interests.

It is the Soviet trade unions' international duty to implement day-to-day fruitful cooperation with trade unions of various orientations in the struggle for the working people's interests, for the cause of peace and for democracy. They must display fraternal solidarity in the struggle of working people and trade unions in Asian, African and Latin American countries for their political and economic independence and against neocolonialism, racism and all forms of reaction.

The AUCCTU plenum assures the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that our country's working people and the Soviet trade unions will devote all their knowledge, experience and energy to the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and will make a worthy contribution to the practical implementation of the planned program of communist creation.

KORIONOV ON DIFFERENCES WITHIN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD311119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Text] "The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties--approached the eighties with confident step," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "They did so as active fighters for working people's rights, for peace and the peoples' security.

"The communist movement has continued to expand its ranks and strengthen its influence among the masses. Communist parties are now active in 94 countries. In West Europe alone approximately 800,000 new fighters have joined their ranks over the past 10 years. Does this not attest to the irresistible magnetic force of communist ideas!"

The communists' confidence that the ideals which they uphold are taking a hold on the consciousness of millions of working people is not founded in blind, instinctive optimism. The communists' strength lies in the fact that they follow the objective natural laws of history, express the peoples' vital interests and champion their freedom and prosperity. Other political parties are not capable of this. Communists regard themselves as representatives of a cause which has the truth of history on its side.

Communists possess the mighty theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism. No other social or philosophical theory can compare with it in terms of profundity of influence on people's minds, as proven by the course of world social development. This revolutionary teaching gives the working class and its political vanguard reliable strategic guidelines in the struggle for the working people's vital interests and for the triumph of mankind's age-old dream of lasting democratic peace, freedom and social justice.

Nowadays the peoples have ceased to be an un murmuring tool in the hands of "the strong of this world." The truth of life is before their eyes. They see how different is the situation in the world headed by communists from that where the imperialist bourgeoisie rules.

It was no coincidence that many 26th CPSU Congress guests from Western countries pointed out that the socialist countries' creative plans and the policy of peace being consistently implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state are bursting upon the stuffy atmosphere of the capitalist world like gusts of fresh air.

Our country is leading a peaceful, seething life, and its pulse is beating strongly and evenly. The other socialist community countries are confidently traveling the path of progressive uplift. The historical optimism inherent in the builders of socialism and communism is having a beneficial effect on the world's political climate and imparting new strength to the fighters for peace and the working people's happiness.

But the horizons of the capitalist world are becoming overcast with somber storm clouds. Capitalism is now experiencing its third economic slump in 10 years. Unemployment is growing. There is raging inflation. Social conflicts are being exacerbated. Contradictions among capitalist countries are deepening, and the influence of the military-industrial complex and of other forces striving after foolhardy military adventures is growing.

In this situation the historical mission of socialism, which is called upon to divert from mankind the threat of thermonuclear disaster, is being revealed increasingly fully. Millions of people are being convinced that, at the same time as imperialism's most aggressive circles are leading international relations into a dangerous impasse, the USSR and the other socialist community countries by their indefatigable peace initiatives are opening up to mankind the real way to avert the threat of world thermonuclear disaster.

Imperialist reaction is trying any means to undermine the working people's trust in the Soviet Union and in real socialism. If the forces of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism succeeded in arousing doubt in the peoples as to the Soviet Union's love of peace and turned people away from socialism, they would have considerable success in their attempts to weaken the world anti-imperialist, antiwar front.

Reaction is now using the bourgeoisie's vast propaganda apparatus and colossal financial and other means to discredit the communist movement. The same aim of weakening the communist movement is also served by sharpened speculation on the disagreements which sometimes arise among its constituent parties.

It is natural that communists working in different countries take different approaches to resolving specific questions of the class struggle and employ different forms of struggle for socialism and socialist building, proceeding from the specific national character of their countries. Anticommunists try to play on this, seeking to split the world communist and workers movement. These endeavors are in vain. For, in the final analysis, communists are united by a single aim: the struggle for peace, social progress and communism.

The allegations that attempts are made in the communist movement to impose stereotypes and the blind copying of Soviet experience are groundless. Let us recall in this connection that at the Third Communist International Congress certain comrades from other parties maintained that our party wants everyone to imitate it. V. I. Lenin came out categorically against such an allegation and declared: "We demand just the opposite." And he drew the communists' attention to the fact that "...The basic revolutionary principles must be adapted to the special features of different countries."

The communists' lasting merit lies in the fact that they were able to correctly adapt the basic revolutionary principles to their countries' specific conditions. Following Lenin's advice, the communists were able to "study, find and divine" the uniqueness of its objective development toward communism inherent in each individual country.

As is well known, all the socialist countries carried out revolutions in their own way, in forms dictated by the correlation of class forces within each of these countries and by national features and the external situation. In the face of these real facts are there really grounds for speaking of some "standardization" [unifikatsiya] in the communist movement?

Differences may naturally arise among communists in different countries in their views on particular issues. But the practice of our movement attests that some of the differences which arise are overcome during an exchange of opinions or disappear as the actual development of events clarifies the essence of the disputed issues. There can also be differences of a more protracted nature. But experience shows that they too are most frequently resolved by the development of political life itself. The strengthening of cooperation among the communist parties in all its forms, the expansion of interparty ties, the mutual study of experience, comradely consultations and discussions and, the main thing, unity of action in the international arena--such is the proven path for surmounting the differences which arise.

Of course, I refer here only to nonfundamental differences. If differences of a fundamental nature do arise--between revolutionaries and reformists, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism and leftist adventurism--then, as the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress notes, here "there can be no compromises--today as it was in Lenin's time."

The founder of our party recalled that each country introduces its own valuable and original features to the mainstream of the proletariat's international revolutionary movement. But in each individual country the movement suffers from some measures of one-sidedness, some or other theoretical or practical shortcomings. Communists possess an unsurpassed weapon enabling them to overcome this one-sidedness. This weapon is Marxist-Leninist solidarity, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, which was convincingly stated at our party's 26th congress.

The eighties are making higher demands on all fighters for a bright future, and on communists above all, many delegations from the fraternal parties at our congress noted that the communists will be equal to these demands if they remember that the guarantee of successes in the struggle for socialism and the prevention of a new war lies in unity and cohesion on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Under conditions wherein the aggressive circles of imperialism, fearful for the future, are stopping at nothing in order to shake the ranks of the revolutionary fighters, the preservation of the international communist movement's Marxist-Leninist unity is becoming increasingly essential.

The very fact that the 26th congress witnessed an unprecedented representation of communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties was graphic confirmation of the magnitude of our Leninist party's authority in the family of the world's revolutionaries.

The representatives of the fraternal parties brought to the congress the warm breath of acute anti-imperialist battles unleashed in all corners of the world. The communists of the capitalist countries showed in their speeches an impressive picture of the class battles shaking these countries. The attempts being made by the bourgeoisie and its stooges to blunt the class struggle by means of some social reforms or other are not attaining their goal. The workers movement is spearheading its blow increasingly purposefully against the foundations of monopoly capital domination.

By marching in the vanguard of these conflicts the communists confirm that they reject the policy and world outlook which essentially signify the working class' subordination to the capitalist system.

The participation of 36 delegations from revolutionary-democratic parties in the work of the CPSU congress is filled with profound meaning. It reflected the important fact that the national liberation revolutions are one of the most profound and powerful processes exerting a deep influence on the life of mankind.

It may boldly be stated that the cause of the strengthening of the revolutionary fighters' international solidarity has been considerably advanced as a result of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Drawing new strength from the fraternal support of the world's revolutionaries, the CPSU is filled with unwavering determination to proceed via Lenin's tested international course. No one will dislodge our party from this path.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD AKTIV ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD310857 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Account of report delivered by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, at 13 March Leningrad party organization aktiv meeting]

[Text] Comrades!

The 26th CPSU Congress has been an outstanding political event of worldwide historical significance and is having tremendous influence on all the Soviet people's deeds and achievements and on the international situation.

The congress heard and discussed the report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy."

This is a most important document of creative Marxism-Leninism and a weighty contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. It profoundly, comprehensively, clearly and convincingly presents a genuinely scientific analysis of the country's internal life, the present-day international situation and the world revolutionary process, elaborates the CPSU's general line for the coming period and defines the prospects for the Soviet state's development. The provisions and conclusions of the Accountability Report met with the unanimous support and warm approval of congress adopted a resolution wholly and fully approving the Leninist course and practical activity of the party's Central Committee and instructing all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

In view of the fact that 20 years have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU program, during which time great experience has been accumulated in socialist and communist building and important changes have taken place in the international arena, the 26th party congress adopted a resolution "On Preparing a New Edition of the CPSU Program."

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" were approved unanimously. A report was delivered on this question by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In an atmosphere of unanimity and cohesion, the congress elected the party's leading organs.

The delegates greeted with exceptional enthusiasm the announcement that at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was unanimously reelected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Whoever mounted the podium--worker or kolkhoz member, scientist or writer, economic leader or party leader--all the speeches expressed full approval of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding Leninist and indefatigable standardbearer of peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of our aktiv and on behalf of the detachment of more than half a million Leningrad communists and all Leningraders, to cordially congratulate Leonid Ilich on his unanimous election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and to wish him good health and new achievements for our motherland's good and for the sake of world peace.

The 26th CPSU Congress convincingly demonstrated the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninist ideas and our Leninist party's high prestige in the international arena. Clear evidence of this is provided by the participation in the Soviet communists' forum of the largest number of representatives of communist, workers, national democratic and other parties and organizations--from 109 countries--in the entire history of congresses.

The speeches by delegates and foreign guests of the congress, the numerous greetings messages it received, the meetings and talks which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had with leaders of a number of delegations, despite being tremendously busy--all this permits us to say quite definitely that the 26th party congress helped to further strengthen the fraternal socialist community and to rally the revolutionary and progressive forces of today.

Of course, everyone was interested to know what foreign policy platform our party would put forward. As a counterweight to the bellicose and sometimes unrestrained statements of the highest spokesmen for the new U.S. administration and certain leaders of NATO countries, the Soviet Union has shown restraint and not allowed itself to be provoked.

The party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally put forward new strategic peace initiatives and brilliantly demonstrated--yet again!--genuine political wisdom and high responsibility for the destinies of peace. This stance was given due credit by the Soviet people and international public opinion.

In his speech on closing the congress and his address at the reception in honor of foreign delegations, Leonid Ilich summed up very accurately and comprehensively the results of the party forum's work, stressing that in its plans for the future the CPSU has two main goals, simple and clear: the people's well-being and lasting peace. These goals permeate all the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and the documents it adopted, which express our Leninist party's united will and readiness to resolve the tasks set.

Like the whole country, the working people of Leningrad and the oblast followed the congress proceedings with tremendous attention and warm interest. The achievements of production collectives, the broad scope of socialist competition and the thousands of labor reports, letters and telegrams sent to the 26th CPSU Congress were evidence of Leningraders' unanimous approval of party policy.

Feelings of profound satisfaction and gratitude were aroused in Leningraders by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that the Leningrad party organization has achieved good results in developing the creative activeness of production collectives, in generating initiatives and patriotic innovations which received broad support and countrywide dissemination, and in the communist education of working people.

Permit me, comrades, to express cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for this high appraisal!

Comrades!

The Soviet state has entered the new decade with a clear and precise action program. The party congress--naturally--devoted great attention to questions of the further development of the economy, of the sphere where the foundations are laid for resolving social tasks and strengthening defense capability and for an active foreign policy.

The party economic strategy elaborated in the early seventies, with the emphasis on intensive factors in the national economy, made it possible to ensure the implementation of many large-scale programs. National income used for consumption and accumulation increased 55 percent over the last 10 years. Industrial production and fixed capital almost doubled. Important changes took place in the distribution of the country's production forces.

An extensive program for developing the people's prosperity was steadily fulfilled. Minimum wages, salaries and pay for average-paid workers and employees increased. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds almost doubled. The area of housing constructed over the last 10 years was greater than the entire urban housing stock available in the country in the early sixties.

Our national economy's increased potential and turn toward intensive factors can be clearly seen from the example of Leningrad's economy.

The Leningrad party organization, persistently implementing the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, carried out a wide range of measures in the further comprehensive economic and social development of the city and the oblast, in increasing production efficiency and in improving work quality.

In 10 years the volume of industrial production increased 70 percent. About 4,000 new types of machines and equipment, apparatus and instruments were created, many of which surpass the world's best achievements.

A qualitatively new step was the transition from the production of turbines and generators of 200,000-300,000 kw capacity to the world's biggest turbine units at 800,000 and 1.9 million kw, from 440,000 kw nuclear reactors to million kw reactors, from the nuclear-powered ship "Lenin" to the nuclear icebreaker "Rossiya," from the first K-700 tractors to the modern 300-horsepower "Korovets," from general purpose machine tools to high-precision "processing centers," from ordinary computer installations and mechanization facilities to single-chip microcomputers and industrial robot complexes. Some 7,000 articles have been awarded the state seal of quality.

Considerable work was done on further strengthening the agricultural sector of the economy. By the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan the production of agricultural output was 50 percent above the 1970 level and totaled more than R1 billion. Over those years milk purchases increased 80 percent, livestock and poultry purchases--100 percent and egg purchases--200 percent, and the provision of locally produced food products to the population improved.

Much work was done in capital construction. New production capacities were commissioned at enterprises in various sectors of industrial and agricultural production.

Much was done to improve Leningraders' working, living and leisure conditions. Over these years more than 30 million square meters of housing were commissioned, together with 88 vocational and technical schools providing nearly 57,000 places; 230 general educational schools with places for more than 231,000 pupils; 620 children's preschool institutions with 145,000 places; 102 general clinics; hospitals with nearly 12,000 beds; about 100 movie theaters, clubs and cultural institutes; and hundreds of trade and public catering enterprises.

The achievements of the last 10 years are largely determined by the successes of the last 5-year plan. For us, as you know, this period was remarkable for the fact that all the activity of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs was subordinated to the implementation of the first plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast. The plan was a powerful lever for improving production efficiency and work quality.

This made it possible to considerably increase average annual production volumes. Compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan they increased 29 percent in industry and 33 percent in agriculture, one-third more capital investments were assimilated, foreign turnover in all types of transportation increased nearly 10 percent and retail trade turnover increased 26 percent.

The more decisive turn toward intensification must be regarded as one of the main results of work. For the main sectors of the economy, more than 90 percent of the increase in output volume was obtained through increased labor productivity.

While noting the successes achieved, at the same time we are well aware that the difficulties, shortcomings and unresolved problems indicated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Accountability Report exist here too. This was discussed in some detail at the report and election conference of the oblast organization held before the 26th party congress. In particular, there was discussion of the fact that not everything is yet being done everywhere to speed up scientific and technical progress, increase production efficiency and make better use of existing and newly commissioned capacities and material and labor resources, and breakdowns are permitted in the fulfillment of plans and deliveries. There was also talk of shortcomings in the work of agricultural associations and sovkhozes and enterprises in construction, transportation and the service sphere.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the party congress that the main reason for the "bottlenecks" and disproportions which exist in the national economy is that the forces of inertia, tradition and habit which emerged during the period when not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect of the task was in the forefront have not yet been fully overcome. There is only one way to eliminate these obstacles--more productive labor, increased exactingness, rational economic management and the skillful utilization of all the potential of developed socialism.

Thus in defining tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties and ensuring the continuity of its economic policy the party demands that the reserves at the disposal of the country's mighty production, scientific and technical potential be brought into play. Here it is first and foremost a question of the accelerated development of base sectors of the national economy, above all the fuel and energy complex, metallurgy, chemicals, capital construction and transportation.

An important role in the resolution of these tasks belongs to the Leningrad economy. The congress materials define its main directions of development. We must focus the main attention on modernizing and retooling enterprises, ensuring that they specialize in the production of articles with a high technical standard and quality and ensuring that production capacities are running closer to full capacity and that labor productivity increases at preferential rates compared with the increase in output volume.

At the oblast report and election party conference, in accordance with the draft Basic Guidelines for the country's development through 1990, prospects were elaborated on these questions and specific ways of achieving the goals set were defined. Today we must measure these against the principles of the 26th party congress and ensure their steady implementation.

The main point is that the conditions in which the country's national economy will develop in the eighties demand still more persistent acceleration of scientific and technical progress, rapid assimilation of scientific developments and a sharp improvement in the technical standard and quality of output.

Articles with the Leningrad trademark are well known in the country and abroad. Suffice it to say that 10 percent of the machine building output exported by our country is supplied by Leningrad. During the last 5-year plan the production of output in the top quality category increased 250 percent. These results, comrades, are not bad. But they cannot satisfy us today.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report sets the task of bringing all types of output up to the standard of the best examples in the world and in our country and resolutely renouncing whatever retards technical progress. The demand has been made that we study the causes of laggardness in assimilating promising developments and of purchases from abroad of machinery which we should well produce ourselves--and to higher quality standards.

It is stressed that science must be a constant "disturber" of the peace and must show in which sectors stagnation or laggardness are to be observed. Attention is drawn to the need to increase personal demands on leaders of enterprises, institutes and organizations concerning the production of new types of output, the introduction of leading technology and the elimination of all that makes this process difficult, slow and painful. Of course, Leonid Ilich noted, the resolution of this task is no simple matter and requires the braking of outmoded habits and indicators.

Today, on the basis of experience accumulated, we see relatively clearly the main means and methods of resolving these questions. The main means are the closer combination of science and production. The way to this lies in creating science-and-production and production associations, improving the structure and organization of production and management, the planning of research and development and the provision of incentives for workers and collectives, and utilizing autonomous financing principles everywhere. We are particularly pleased that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report gave a high assessment of the positive experience of the V.I. Lenin optical mechanics association and the Elektrosila.

Integral planning--from scientific research to series production--in the Elektrosila Association, for instance, enables the collective to confidently hold on to the lead in the sphere of generator building not only in our country, but abroad.

During the last 5-year plan alone the accelerated introduction of sophisticated achievements of technology and manufacturing processes made it possible to more than treble the production of output with the state seal of quality here, to reduce metal consumption in power units by 10 percent and to obtain an ultimate national economic saving of more than R150 million.

A large share in the successes of the Sevetlana collective belongs to the association's party committee and the party committees of the science-and-production complexes created there, which are constantly seeking new, more efficient ways of stepping up the role of development workers and their responsibility for the standard and--most important--the reduction of the time taken for the assimilation of new machinery as well as for the quality of machinery produced in series production.

The party committee of the Plastpolimer Association organizes its work on the same basis--the association collective makes a weighty contribution to the creation of new polymer materials for the machine tool and tool building industry and for agriculture.

The achievements of the collectives of the Academician A.N. Krylov Central Scientific Research Institute, the I.I. Polzunov Science and Production Association, the S.I. Vavilov State Optical Institute, the All-Union Scientific Research, Design and Technological Institute of Electric Welding Equipment and others are well known. A high assessment was given of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Television Collective for the creation of unique television equipment up to the highest world standards in a short space of time, for the Moscow Olympics.

But unfortunately one still meets with a low standard of research and development work by scientific research institutes and design bureaus and instances where certain scientific subunits and whole collectives avoid resolving urgent national economic tasks, squander their time on a large number of minor topics and fail to give the proper return.

We must strive to ensure that all collectives ensure the utilization of experience accumulated by leading collectives in the struggle for high work quality and for the honor of the Leningrad brand name. Gorkoms and raykoms and sections of the obkom and the Leningrad Gorkom should analyse the existing structure of all associations and scientific organizations, seek the elaboration and implementation of concrete measures to improve it and ensure constant monitoring of this work.

The transition to the elaboration and implementation of all-union targeted scientific and technical programs is becoming a characteristic feature of the organization of research in the current 5-year plan and an important lever for increasing its effectiveness and speeding up its introduction into practice. Leningrad organizations are already due to take part in work on more than 80 all-union programs.

One is the program for the accelerated development of the country's fuel and energy complex. Under this program we are to double the output of nuclear power station equipment, create more than 200 new types of machinery and commence series production of 350 articles, including sets of equipment for nuclear power stations with unit capacities of 1-1.5 gigawatts, large gas pumping units and much more. Organizations and raykoms have been designated to take charge of these problems and headquarters have been created for coordinating and monitoring the work.

Similar work must be done both for all-union programs and for our own territorial problems which determine the development of technical progress, among them the introduction of group methods of organizing production, powder metallurgy and others aimed at significantly reducing manual labor and lessening the demand for manpower resources.

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the country's economic development in the eighties will be determined largely by reduced growth of manpower resources. As is known, this problem has already been influencing the national economy of Leningrad and the oblast for a long time.

Thanks to the implementation of a range of organizational and technical measures in the last 5-year plan we were able to train about 330,000 skilled workers in the vocational and technical education system and to bring about some reduction in the rise in numbers of people employed and in population numbers through mechanical growth [sentence as published].

But that is not enough today. It is necessary to change the attitude of those leaders who, wherever there is any increase in production volume or new types of output are assimilated, demand new construction and an additional increase in the number of workers--not infrequently even in cases where the planned numerical strength is considerably in excess of the norm. This approach enables negligent economic leaders to conceal expenditure and losses caused by outmoded production methods.

It is also a question of the fact that in recent years many enterprises have increased production volume by unjustified, above-norm stockpiling of equipment, often creating a larger number of jobs than necessary and overstaffing with engineers and technicians.

Thus in the Vpered, I.Ye. Kotlyakov, Eskalator, Burevestnik, Sputnik and other associations, in most of which new production areas have not been commissioned, more than half the new equipment went not to replace obsolete equipment but to increase the machine tool pool. And it is no accident that they saw a deterioration in many quality indicators and a reduction in the shift index and return on capital and that their fixed capital is aging.

The congress put forward the accelerated renewal of existing capacities as the main way of developing and building up production. And this task must be strictly implemented. We must not delay in organizing strict accounting of existing jobs in all sectors of the national economy and we must bring them into line with norms and manpower resources. Releasing workers, particularly in subsidiary and auxiliary operations, must be one of the main criteria in assessing the activity of technical and economic services and the effectiveness of technical progress plans.

The way to resolve this task lies in wide dissemination of the A.A. Zhdanov Shipyard and Izhorskiy Zavod and I.I. Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Institute Associations' initiative on securing increased production and scientific research work in the 11th 5-Year Plan while reducing the present number of workers.

It is the duty of gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and trade union and Komsomol committees to support this initiative in every way and to make its essence known to every enterprise and every organization. Only on this basis can we ensure the fulfillment of the 26th party congress' instructions and secure preferential growth rates in labor productivity compared with production volume.

In the current 5-year plan questions of saving and making efficient use of all available resources--raw materials, other materials and fuel--are more acute than ever. Unfortunately cases of overstating norms and of unsatisfactory accounting and storage of materials still occur in our enterprises' work.

In 1980 the Leningrad electrical engineering plant association overstated its metal requirements by 747 tons.

Many economic leaders constantly attack ministries, seeking permission to purchase costly equipment, including imported equipment, and then delay its installation for many years, thereby freezing considerable state resources.

We have accumulated great experience in the careful utilization of available resources and in resolutely combating various manifestations of thriftlessness. This experience must become the property of every collective, so that a thrifty attitude to public property and the ability to use all that we have sensibly become the norm in our practice. That is how the party formulates the problem, and this approach must permeate the work of every party organization.

Comrades!

At the 26th CPSU Congress a program for the further development of the Soviet people's well-being, taking in all aspects of life--consumption and housing, culture and leisure, working and living conditions--was put forward and met with unanimous approval. You know the guidelines of this program and the corresponding growth indicators. The task of improving supplies of food and also industrial goods in mass demand to the population is in the forefront.

The basis for the resolution of the food program is the steady upsurge of agriculture. In the 11th 5-Year Plan our oblast will receive further comprehensive development as an integral part of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. In accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, major capital investments and the necessary material and labor resources are allocated for this purpose.

A task of priority importance is the production of those types of agricultural produce whose shortage in certain regions of the country causes particularly perceptible breaks in supplies--above all meat and other livestock products.

Our targets are well known: In 1985 the volume of production in the oblast must total 1.5 million tons of milk, 260,000 tons of meat and 1.9 billion eggs.

The further buildup of production volumes and the maintenance of the pace already achieved are becoming an increasingly complex and intensive task. Suffice it to say that the actual increase in meat production over these years must total at least 60,000 tons and that egg production will rise by nearly 500 million. This is approximately as much as was being produced by all our oblast's sovkhozes at the start of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. That is why it is a subject of paramount and constant concern for gorkoms and raykoms and every primary party organization to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the production of livestock output.

We do have potential and reserves for growth, and considerable reserves at that. They lie first and foremost in further deepening specialization in agricultural production, improving the forms and methods of management and increasing cadres' responsibility in this important sector of the economy.

As in past years, our organizational work must be centered on questions of improving party leadership of financially autonomous associations of sovkhozes. Take dairy farming, for instance. Specialists believe that the qualitative makeup of the herd makes it possible to obtain an average of least 4,000 kg of milk per cow per year in the oblast as a whole. The collectives of the Leningrad Production Association of sovkhozes and the Detskdselskoye, Vsevolzhskoye, Pobeda and Ruchi Sovkhoz Associations work at precisely this level.

At the same time, last year a number of associations, including the Boksitogorsk Production Association, the Rodina Association (Slantsevskiy Rayon) and the Oredezhsckoye Association (Luzhskiy Rayon), failed to reach the 3,000-kg level in milk yields. There is only one reason for that: The associations' party committees are not exacting enough on questions of production specialization or persistent enough in assimilating modern techniques and progressive forms of labor organization.

The course we have set, of the consistent transfer of livestock raising onto an industrial footing, means that in milk, meat and egg production we will continue to increase the share of large livestock units and complexes, factory poultry units and fattening combines. This task should be resolved not only by extending new construction work. It is more economical and efficient to modernize existing production facilities, comprehensively mechanize small livestock units and modernize technological equipment.

However, as was noted at the 26th party congress, the effectiveness of measures to transfer livestock raising onto an industrial footing depends ultimately on the preferential growth of fodder production, the improvement of fodder quality and its rational utilization. To this end it is necessary to maintain the rate of land reclamation achieved, to raise the utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents to a qualitatively new level and to considerably improve seed growing. In other words leaders and specialists in farm production management and in sovkhoz associations must substantially reorganize all work in intensifying arable farming.

If we can bring all these factors into play, the oblast's sovkhozes will be able to obtain a minimum of 170 quintals of potatoes, 320 quintals of vegetables and 50 quintals of perennial grass hay per hectare. Thus not only will the overall volume of production of arable products be fulfilled, but fodder procurement will be increased by at least one-third compared with the 1980 level.

An important reserve in improving the provision of food products to the population--we have already spoken of this in detail more than once--is the subsidiary plots of the population and industrial enterprises. We must now ensure that this reserve for supplementing resources of meat, milk and other products is used to the full and is constantly in the field of vision of party and economic organs, local soviets and trade unions.

The development of agricultural production is inseparably linked with the radical improvement of the procurement, storage and processing of arable products. In this connection in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to fully complete the creation of a modern storage base, which will make it possible to ensure stable supplies of high quality potatoes, vegetables and fruit to Leningraders.

The oblispolkom and gorispolkom must elaborate in a short space of time an efficient scheme for collaboration between agricultural, transportation, procurement and processing enterprises to ensure timely delivery of products to the trade network and for laying it in for long-term storage. Making use of accumulated experience of direct ties, we must sell at least 100,000 tons of early produce this year under the "field to store" scheme.

There is no need to speak in more detail of the countryside's problems. The aims have been outlined and gorkoms and raykoms, soviet organs and farm leaders know their tasks. The main task now is to accurately define the place of all components of the agroindustrial complex, arm every primary party organization with a concrete action program and increase the responsibility for end results of all who take part in this statewide effort.

In improving Soviet people's welfare, paramount significance attaches to the expansion of consumer goods production, the improvement of their quality and the development of the services sphere. Over the past 10 years Leningrad's industry has increased consumer goods production by 50 percent.

Not a bad result. But to take a new step forward it is necessary to work even more thoroughly, to master the mechanism of planning and producing goods in strict accordance with the population's demand. We must pay special attention to the modernization and retooling of light and food industry enterprises. It is very important that our construction workers develop the movement to commission them ahead of schedule. It is also essential to improve the working and daily living conditions of workers in these sectors.

Much must be done to strengthen the material and technical base of the services sphere sectors. Speaking of these problems, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that foodstuffs, consumer goods and services for the population are questions affecting the daily life of millions and millions of people. People judge our work rigorously and exactly by the way in which they are resolved, the way people are served in stores, canteens, laundries and dry cleaning establishments, how they are greeted and talked to. Comrades, we must constantly be mindful that specific concern for the specific person and his needs and requirements are the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy. Understandably, the large-scale measures which the congress outlined to improve the people's welfare must be specifically reflected locally, in the labor collectives.

It is from these positions that we must approach questions of the comprehensive development of municipal services. In particular, we must resolve the task of increasing the reliability of meat supply and the construction of engineering and transport installations, including the commissioning of new streetcar, trolleybus and bus routes.

Much must be done to improve the work of medical institutions. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan 46 percent more money was spent on the capital construction of health establishments than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Hospitals and general clinics received modern equipment and apparatus. But this problem has still not been resolved fully. The number of beds available must be increased and the network of mobile clinic institutions must be expanded.

Large hospitals are now being constructed in Kalininskiy, Vyborgskiy and Nevskiy Rayons, a surgical block is being constructed in Krasnoselskiy Rayon, maternity clinics are being constructed in Nevskiy, Moskovskiy and Frunzenskiy Rayons, and 11 general clinics are under construction. The planning of a rehabilitation therapy hospital, a children's infectious disease hospital and an oncological hospital is being completed.

The task of soviet organs and construction organs in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to step up attention to the development of the material and technical base of health care and to ensure without fail the assimilation of planned capital investments and the commissioning of all establishments within the set deadlines.

To eliminate the lag in providing amenities for residential projects in new city districts it is essential to be more active in recruiting enterprises and organizations of all ministries and departments to spend effort and money on installing services sphere establishments. Leningrad Gorispolkom has elaborated a new procedure for financing housing and municipal construction, whereby residential blocks with a full package of cultural, consumer and municipal establishments will be regarded as finished products. This should help to concentrate and make more rational use of appropriations and to create normal conditions for newcomers.

In capital construction over R8 billion must be assimilated over the 5-year period. In shaping the construction program, the obkom and Leningrad Gorkom and the Gorispolkom and oblispolkom planning commissions must concentrate the capacities and funds of contracting organizations primarily on the most important projects nearing completion and the modernization and retooling of existing production facilities, provide for a sharp reduction in the number of newly initiated construction sites and take steps to reduce uncompleted construction.

Plans to assimilate capital investments must be balanced against existing construction organization capacities, manpower and material resources and must be backed by high-quality planning estimates and technical support. The improvement of construction work organization, on the basis of improving standards of engineering training in the production facility, improving manufacturing methods and using the integral process continuous team contract and other progressive methods of organizing labor, should be constantly under the strict control of party and soviet organs and economic leaders.

The further improvement of the organization and control of all types of shipments on the basis of extensive introduction of the experience of labor collaboration among seamen, railroad workers, truck drivers and river transport workers, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is a topical task for Leningrad, which is a major transportation center.

The material and technical base of the transport organizations must be substantially improved, rolling stock must be modernized, and the widespread introduction of progressive freight delivery methods must be ensured.

Scientific and planning organizations, including the Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers, the USSR State Production Committee for Transportation Construction, the Leningrad State Planning and Research Institute, and others together with the USSR Gosplan Leningrad Main Territorial Administration must joint actively in work to eliminate cross-shipments. It is the transportation workers' duty to eliminate more rapidly the lag behind the national economy's requirements and to seek all-round enhancement of the sector's work efficiency.

The successful solution of the problems discussed depends to a determining degree on the standard of leadership, planning and control of every sector of our national economy. We have learned a great deal in past years and defined and implemented a series of large-scale organizational measures to improve social production and enhance its efficiency.

These are concentration and specialization, the struggle for better utilization of fixed capital, the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the extensive introduction of team forms of organizing labor, and the training of replacement workers within the system of vocational and technical education.

Finally, the comprehensive approach to the economic and social planning of the development of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast, the administrative rayons, enterprises and organizations has been completely vindicated.

From the positions of the lofty demands of the 26th party congress it is necessary to develop creatively the experience which has been accumulated, to introduce the most effective forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and to support resolutely everything new and progressive generated in our labor collectives.

In every sector it is important to seek to increase state discipline and to end the practice of downgrading plan targets which, as the congress emphasized, disrupts the economy, demoralizes cadres and teaches them irresponsibility.

The economy should be economical--that is how Leonid Ilich Brezhnev formulated one of the key tasks for today and the long term.

The Leningrad economic complex has everything necessary to raise production efficiency and work quality in all sectors of the economy to a new, higher level on the basis of further boosting the masses' labor activeness and initiative and launching extensive socialist competition.

Comrades!

The 26th party congress stressed particularly that the solution of all economic, social and political tasks is inseparable from the formation of the new man. Today the builder of communism, the CPSU Central Committee Report observed, is a conscientious worker with a high standard of political culture, a patriot and internationalist formed by the party, the country's heroic history and our entire system.

Proceeding from the new, substantially altered conditions in which Soviet people are living and working, and taking into account the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, it is now a case of further improving and restructuring many sectors and avenues of the party organizations' ideological and political activity in the direction of enhancing their topicality, specific direction and sophistication. The ways to do this were clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" which, as is well known, is a document of long-term operation.

"We want the party's policy to merge with the masses' activity," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out at the congress. That is why our ideological aktiv's main and paramount task now is to bring before every communist and all working people the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to explain thoroughly, on the basis of specific examples, the conclusions and precepts of the documents adopted at the congress, and to ensure that they are studied in close conjunction with daily affairs.

This work must be organized in a thoughtful, creative way taking into account the tasks and specific features of each labor collective, counting on raising each person's awareness and responsibility for the matter at hand. Hence, naturally, the need above all to improve still further the standard of party education and the activity of lecturers and propaganda workers, agitation workers and keynote speakers and to develop diverse forms of mass political education.

We have a good basis for this. The CPSU Central Committee report approved and supported the creative organization of party study in a number of Leningrad production collectives. It is now a case of disseminating their leading experience more extensively and actively and of ridding ourselves resolutely of the elements of formalism still encountered in the practice of some party organizations in the working people's Marxist-Leninist education.

Guided by the congress requirements, it is essential right now to analyze everywhere the state of communists' party study, its results and link with practice and to enhance the responsibility of political education centers and methodological councils for the standard of training of propaganda worker cadres.

All the more so since far from everything is well here. In Pushkinskiy, Krasnoselskiy and Volosovski Rayons, for instance, only 1 out of every 10 propaganda workers has higher political education. And such instances in no way "tally" with the party's requirements that ideological educational work be performed in a lively, interesting way, taking into account the Soviet people's current needs and requirements.

It must be stressed yet again, comrades, that all propaganda work today must be of a quality and efficiency such as ultimately to ensure the mobilization of Leningraders to fulfill the congress decisions in every labor cell and sector, on every salient of economic and social development. This is particularly important now that the labor collectives are adopting new pledges and providing for the fuller utilization of production reserves.

This also applies fully to the improvement of team forms of organizing competition. It is necessary to teach and to learn from the examples of the leading teams which have pledged to fulfill the 5-day targets in 4 days. To give real scope and power to this movement it is important to put it on the firm footing of elaborating and implementing comprehensive plans to improve work efficiency and quality. This system of methods is well known to us, it has fully proved itself, and it now remains to be introduced.

An important goal of the party, trade union and Komsomol organs consists in backing up organizationally and ideologically the workers' increasingly extensive participation in the initiative of the leading workers who have set themselves the goal of completing the plans for the first 6 months of the year by May Day and the year's plans by the 64th anniversary of Great October.

Much remains to be done, comrades, to enhance the labor collectives' role in combating negative phenomena like violations of labor discipline and public order and drunkenness. The congress noted that every encouragement must be given to conscientious workers, while idlers and bad workers must be left no loopholes for an easy life with worthless work.

And this is perfectly feasible, perfectly within the powers of every labor collective. As for pleading cadre turnover, manpower shortage and even the "unwarranted leniency of labor legislation," these arguments arise primarily where people do not know how or are reluctant to engage in earnest in improving workers' working and daily living conditions, where a moral and psychological atmosphere intolerant of violators of discipline has not been created.

The 26th party congress showed once again most convincingly the increased role of the working class in Soviet society's life, the growth of its ideological and political maturity, standard of education and professional qualifications. It rated highly the contribution of the vocational and technical training system to training young worker reinforcements.

The Leningrad party organization's experience in this very important sector of work is known to all. But life does not mark time. In the current 5-year plan one more step forward must be taken, mainly in improving the quality of future specialists' training and education.

The line must be continued toward individual placement of vocational and technical college graduates. According to figures from the Leningrad City and Oblast Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education, 90 percent of vocational and technical college graduates are now sent to the collectives where they complete their industrial practice.

But some young workers are dissatisfied with working, daily living and promotion conditions. It is essential, through the joint efforts of base enterprises and vocational and technical colleges, to seek to foster an atmosphere in which the creative abilities and working talent of each person joining the ranks of the production workers can be revealed to the full.

All links in the system of vocational and technical education, of the party and Komsomol organs and base enterprises must pay closer attention to questions of increasing the effectiveness of ideological education work among vocational and technical college students, seeking to ensure that young people really imbibe the revolutionary ideology and morality of the country's leading class.

The CPSU Central committee report devoted considerable space to questions of the further improvement of the socialist way of life and the eradication of everything hindering the formation of the new man. In this connection the party's demand for continuity in the educational process remains more topical than ever. An important element here is work at places of residence. We have positive experience in this respect. However, the efforts of the institutions and public organizations coming within the orbit of this activity frequently prove to be disconnected.

For instance, in Zhdanovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and a number of other rayons, sports grounds are in a poor state, and 50 percent of young people's clubs have been closed because of protracted repairs or lack of the necessary cadres. Nor is there proper control over the work of many clubs, libraries, museums and movie theaters, which are important centers for organizing the working people's leisure.

The practice governing the issue of sports facilities, which are used to capacity only one-third of the time, attests that for the majority of Leningraders sports still remain a spectator affair. The trade union and Komsomol organizations must organize mass physical culture work so as to ensure that it becomes part of the daily life of broad strata of the population, particularly children and young people.

We have great opportunities for increasingly full development of the individual, the majority of the Soviet people work honestly and wholeheartedly. But we also have people who seek to give as little as possible and take as much as possible from the state. An implacable attitude to such cases and the active application of effective educational means and measures envisaged by the law are the duty and obligation of the local soviet ispolkoms and administrative and economic organs. More resolute steps are needed to step up monitoring of work and consumption levels and to combat ugly phenomena like egotism and narrow-mindedness, avarice and indifference to the people's affairs and concerns.

We have frequently spoken of the need to introduce proper order in trade. However, the state of affairs here is still being improved only slowly. It is necessary to intensify by every means the role of public forms of control over the work of stores and public catering and consumer service enterprises, to make workers in the services sphere strictly answerable for machinations with commodities in short supply and other violations.

Loyal to Lenin's cultural policy, our party treats the artistic intelligentsia solicitously and respectfully. An analysis of the most important processes of creation and the principled conclusions made at the congress regarding the social and moral potential of the art of socialist realism are reliable guidelines for the further development of Soviet culture.

Leningrad's artistic masters are convincingly demonstrating their high civic responsibility and ideological maturity. Works of literature, music, cinema, theater and representational art have become notable phenomena of recent years. The artist's responsibility to the people is greater than ever today. Works of art are required to display truly party-based passion, a precise ideological orientation and implacability in the struggle against what prevents our people's advance.

In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands it would obviously be useful to discuss the tasks of literary and artistic figures at a joint plenum of the creative unions.

Our mass information and propaganda media are a real rostrum of party and public opinion. Every newspaper or journal article, every television or radio broadcast must be viewed as a serious talk with people who expect not only a truthful and up-to-date account of the facts but also profound analysis and practical recommendations.

Propagandizing the provisions and conclusions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and of other congress documents now occupies a central place in newspapers and in television and radio broadcasts. This work must promote in every way the further increase of the working people's labor and social activeness, increased ideological and political awareness and the development of nationwide competition to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets of the first year of the new 5-year plan.

Leningrad's press has been publishing quite a lot of meaningful, businesslike items. At the same time one still encounters outwardly garish and, indeed, superficial, declamatory and unconvincing publications which do not arouse either the reader's or the listener's interest. It is necessary to show greater exactingness toward every item, to improve the standard of editorial staffs' organizational work and to make more active use of such efficient forms of influence as mass tours and reviews and patronage of the 5-year plan's most important construction projects. Conveying the party's word to every Leningrader is a combat task of honor for editorial collectives and all mass media.

Leningrad's scholars, participating in formulating questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and in research into the laws of development of Soviet society, are also to determine their own role in a new and more exacting way. Not to prove what has already been proven but to interpret the new phenomena of life and to analyze them in a more profound and bold way--these are today's criteria by which the party defines the role of the social sciences.

Comrades!

The 26th CPSU Congress has contributed considerably to the theory and practice of party building. The report of the CPSU Central Committee, the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the report of the congress credentials commission and the speeches of many delegates paid great attention to questions of internal party life.

"...During the period of developed socialism," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, "the party's role in society's life has been increasing. The past 5-year period has shown that this conclusion is undoubtedly true." The further strengthening of internal party democracy, the improvement of the forms and methods of activity of all party links and the general assertion of the Leninist style of work have continued.

A graphic and convincing model of just such a style--and this was vividly apparent in the speeches of all the congress delegates--is given by the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is truly our party's combat headquarters. This is indeed where its collective reasoning is accumulated and where its general course, which expresses the interests of all the Soviet people, is formulated.

The CPSU Central Committee--and we are constantly aware of this--displays tireless concern for enhancing local party organizations' role and responsibility and makes a regular and thorough examination of the reports of many party committees on different questions.

As the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress stressed, the results of our work depend primarily on an energetic, competent leadership, on the use by every party organization of all existing reserves and on instilling the necessary order in everything. Having reaffirmed that primary party organizations have a paramount role in solving large and diverse tasks, the congress demanded that local party organs accord them constant attention and the necessary assistance and support.

Fulfilling this guideline, party gorkoms and raykoms should continue to improve the local party organizations' style of work, taking account of the specific character and concrete conditions of their activity. A particular place belongs to the primary organizations of associations and major enterprises which have become genuine laboratories of advanced experience of organizational and political work. A persistent, intensive quest for a practical development of the most efficient forms and methods of party influence are under way here.

It was no coincidence that expanded party committees and councils of secretaries first took shape and convincingly showed their vitality in associations. The continuing process of concentration and specialization advances to the fore the problem of bringing the structure of party organizations into line with the structure of production and administration. There should be an attentive study of the effectiveness of setting up unified party organizations of production systems connected to general production process cycles such as the Svetlana, Kirovskiy Zavod and Izhorskiy Zavod associations have done.

Work with such a large detachment of our aktiv as party group organizers operating directly in shops, sections and teams must be more vigorous and purposeful. Broader use must clearly be made of a form which has given a good account of itself--the holding of party group organizers' conferences by sectors, both at the rayon and at the oblast level. All this will make it possible to convey the essence of existing tasks to every communist in a more practical way and will be conducive to mobilizing all party organization links and to enhancing the vanguard role of CPSU members. It is no less important a task to step up the productivity of small party organizations' work and the development of the practice of establishing temporary party groups and of ratifying party organizers.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin repeatedly stressed that the essence of party leadership consists in the selection of people and the verification of how matters are executed. In recent years the oblast party organizations has striven persistently to strengthen all sections with politically mature, highly skilled and experienced cadres. Economic experts have risen actively to leading party work. We will continue to pursue this line with persistence.

Everyone entrusted with a party leadership post must study at the great schools of life and practical work so that their knowledge and understanding of the working people's needs and interests come not from books and documents but from personal experience. At the same time it is necessary to show the maximum concern for raising the level of these cadres' political training and giving them the necessary help in acquiring party work skills.

Demands on the standard of party workers' competence are rising considerably nowadays. Everyone working in the party apparatus must master modern administration methods and learn how to make sensible use of working time.

We are doing much to improve the system of monitoring and of verifying how matters are executed. All the links in the chain--from studying a problem and taking a specific decision to carrying it out--must work in harmony here. However, by no means always is there success in achieving the planned end results or in ensuring that all communists participate in this matter.

The chronic lagging behind of some enterprises is due primarily to the low standard of production organization and use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to unsatisfactory labor discipline.

It cannot be said that the leaders of the enterprises' party organizations are unaware of this. Quite a few decisions have been taken which could have been expected to improve the situation. But the majority merely record that there has been a distribution and contain no specific program for action by communists toward the decisive eradication of the shortcomings. These collectives are entitled to count on a great amount of assistance from the appropriate party gorkoms and raykoms.

Special attention has been paid in the Leningrad party organization, as throughout the party, to the ideological and organizational unity of party ranks. After the 25th CPSU Congress over 90,000 people, of whom over 62 percent were workers, were accepted into the party ranks in Leningrad City and Oblast.

While on the whole giving a positive evaluation of work on party selection and on enhancing every communist's vanguard role, we must nevertheless recognize in a self-critical way that unworthy people still occasionally crop up in our ranks.

Concern for the purity of party ranks must be the object of our special and constant attention. The atmosphere of mutual exactingness, high principle and the strict observance of CPSU rules must be maintained and the struggle for the communist's honor and prestige waged by every available means.

"It must be stressed with full force that we were, are and will continue to be implacable toward those who behave unworthily and who violate party rules and the norms of party morality," Leonid Ilich stated at the congress. "There must be no indulgence toward anyone when it is a question of our party's honor and prestige and the purity of its ranks!"

Working people's letters and proposals, the congress noted, are an important channel for the party's living link with the masses and a way of enlisting working people on a broad scale into the administration of society's affairs. With boundless confidence in the party, the Soviet people turn to it open-heartedly on the most urgent questions of social life.

Here, for example, is what senior electrical communications engineer Valentina Ivanovna Yegunova writes: "I am not a party member, I am an ordinary Soviet worker, and I want to express my sentiments and thoughts which were aroused by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congress report. It touched on people's aspirations, thoughts and concerns and all our achievements and shortcomings. What questions did the congress not resolve--and they are all to do with us. There was much thought on the future both in industry and agriculture. And we must work even better, more honestly and conscientiously to fulfill this, and then our motherland will be even richer and even stronger."

This is how millions and millions of Soviet people think, live and work. The surety of all our victories lies in the indestructible unity of the party and the people.

In their addresses, working people are justly critical of existing shortcomings in the population's municipal, consumer and medical services, in the work of passenger transportation and in the maintenance and running of apartment buildings. Unfortunately, many letters are sent to higher organs because of serious local omissions and because of a formal and sometimes, to put it bluntly, bureaucratic attitude on the part of some soviet organs and economic leaders to the solution of questions raised.

Every party worker and every leader is obliged to regard it as his duty to the people and party to show a tactful, attentive attitude to citizens' honest and frank letters and just, well-founded requests. Such is the CPSU Central Committee's firm demand, and our task is to ensure that it is fulfilled to the letter.

As for the various types of anonymous slander, the party view-point is also well known--there must be no place in our life for such "signals"!

The CPSU Central Committee report paid attention to the need for the further development of criticism and self-criticism within the party. This positive tendency should be deepened. A spirit of self-criticism and irreconcilability to shortcomings should be asserted in all party links and a most decisive rebuff should be given to all attempts at persecuting people for criticism.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents vividly reflected the close, indissoluble link between party work and the further development of the Soviet political system, the improvement of socialist democracy and the stepping up of all social organizations' activity.

It is well known that with the adoption of the USSR Constitution, and subsequently, the constitutions of union and autonomous republics, a new stage began in the soviets' activity. They contribute considerably to ensuring the comprehensive character of economic and social development and actively coordinate and monitor the work of enterprises in territories under their jurisdiction.

The task of party organizations consists in making this work more profound and vivid and in striving to enhance the soviets' role in resolving the urgent questions of Lenin-graders' life. The attention of deputies' standing commissions and groups and of every people's deputy must be primarily directed toward this.

People's control is an inalienable component of Soviet democracy. The CPSU Central Committee's guidance is toward acting more energetically and offensively to ensure that no single violation or instance of abuse, waste or indiscipline escapes the people's controllers' thrifty eye, and this demand must be consolidated by action.

Soviet trade unions are rightly considered one of the greatest mass organizations offering broad potential for working people's participation in running society's affairs. Their broad rights in monitoring the improvement of people's working, living and everyday conditions and production planning and management and in making rational use of existing resources should be used with greater initiative.

In solving these questions, party organizations are obliged to give trade unions the most active help and support and to direct them toward raising production efficiency and work quality and the productivity of competition and toward developing every worker's labor and creative activity.

An important place in implementing the plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress is devoted to the party's loyal and reliable helper, the Komsomol.

The CPS Central Committee Report formulated the Komsomol's main task concisely: It is to promote the molding of a generation of people who are politically active, aware of what is happening, love work and know how to work and who are always ready to defend their motherland. This depends greatly on us communists, on the skill and persistence with which the traditions, experience and ideological conviction of older generations are passed on to young people. This is the reliable certainty that our Komsomol will always hold communism's banner high!

Comrades!

During the hard days of the great construction projects, people of a new type, constituting a new historical community--the Soviet people--have been growing spiritually, becoming ideologically tempered and reaching maturity. The pages of our motherland's heroic achievements are marked by the milestones of party congresses. After scaling the latest height it is in our party's traditions to conquer even loftier peaks.

We began the 11th 5-Year Plan enriched with a great and diverse experience and armed with a scientifically based program of communist creation formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. A tremendous exertion of forces and energy, good organization and discipline and selfless and inspired labor are required from one and all so as to scale the heights outlined.

This means that it is necessary to learn to do more and better now than before and in future to do more and better than now. This is the basic meaning of competition under the motto "From the High Quality of Everyone's Work to the High Efficiency of the Collective's Labor!" The movement to fulfill 5-day targets in 4 days has received qualitative new content.

It is important now to disseminate these patriotic beginnings more widely and persistently so that in their totality they promote in practical terms the solution of the very important task--the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

A new impetus in this direction is the Lenin communist subbotnik which Leningraders, like all Soviet people, have decided to hold on 18 April and to commemorate with the highest examples of highly productive shock labor.

Together with the whole country, Leningraders regard the future with confidence and optimism because the Soviet people are being led along a Leninist path and under the invincible Leninist banner through all trials and difficulties by Lenin's party, the Communists' Party! Every Soviet person is well aware that everything planned by the party will be fulfilled: every Soviet person knows that, where the party is, there also are success and victory!

Allow me, dear comrades, to express the confidence that in accepting as permanent guidance the provisions and tasks advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report, the communists and all the working people of Leningrad and its oblast, closely united around the party's Central Committee, will do their utmost to implement the tremendous plans of our great Leninist party's historic 26th congress!

(Comrade G.V. Romanov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

TALYZIN PRESENTS RED BANNER TO GEORGIAN SSR

LD301315 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Award for Creative Labor; Meeting of the Republic's Party-Economic Aktiv with the Participation of Socialist Competition Winner"]

[Excerpts] The participants in a party-economic aktiv meeting devoted to presenting to the Georgian SSR a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee assembled 20 March in the Georgian State Philharmonia Great Hall.

The presidium included Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, T.V. Ristiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, B.V. Adleyba, T.I. Mosashvili, I.N. Ordzhonikidze, V.R. Papunidze, and F.S. Sanakoyev. Taking part in the meeting were N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N.I. Grishakov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee. There were also the guests and delegations which have come to the celebrations marking the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner to the Georgian SSR; an Azerbaijan SSR Delegation headed by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and an Armenian SSR delegation headed by V.B. Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The party-economic aktiv meeting was opened by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

With tremendous enthusiasm and to tumultuous, sustained applause, an honorary presidium was elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Comrade N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who warmly congratulated the republic's working people on the deserved high award and conveyed to them Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's congratulations and wishes for further great successes in the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in labor for the good of the motherland.

During Comrade N.V. Talyzin's speech the ceremony took place of presenting the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the leaders and representatives of the working people of the Georgian SSR.

Comrade N.A. Petriashvili, team leader on Zemo-Alvanskiy Sovkhoz, Akhmetkiy Rayon, Comrade A.I. Datashvili, leader of a team of fitters and installation workers in the Tbiltonnelstroy Administration's No 213 Construction Train, and Comrade V.B. Kemashvili, assistant foreman in Tbilisi's Sovetskaya Gruzziya worsted cloth combine, carried the banner onto the stage and handed it to Comrade N.V. Talyzin. The banner was accepted by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions; Comrade I.N. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, and distinguished Georgians--Comrade N.V. Dumbadze, secretary of the Georgian Writers Union Board; Comrade I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology;

Comrade B. I. Vashakidze, test driver at the Ordzhonikidze truck plant in Kutaisi; Comrade M.Kh. Abashidze, chairman of the Thaelmann Kolkhoz in Khelvachurskiy Rayon; Comrade M.M. Saaryan, chairman of the Khando Village Kolkhoz in Akhalkalakskiy Rayon; Comrade N.G. Sakaniya, tea grower at the Deripsh Kolkhoz in Gudautskiy Rayon; Comrade A.Z. Golidzhashvili, team leader at the Berbukskiy fruit growing sovkhos in Goriyskiy Rayon; Comrade G.N. Kurtanidze, leader of a team of core makers at the Ibilisi Tsentrolit Plant; and Comrade M.M. Gasanov, leader of a team of vegetable growers at the Gardabanskiy Sovkhos.

The audience tumultuously applauded the presentation of the honored award to the Georgian SSR. Everyone rose.

There was a warm greeting for Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who then spoke.

V. FEDOTOR DISCUSSES SUPPRESSION OF CRITICISM

LD011057 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 March carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by V. Fedotov entitled "Mentioned in a Squib" and published under the rubric "On newspaper topics." The article quotes several instances of attempts to suppress criticism of officials in the press. It leads off with a complaint that the satirical column in a local newspaper was discontinued and a journalist punished when a plant director took offense, saying that the paper had accused him of drunkenness. Fedotov agrees that no "personal offense" was given and that the journalist's case against the plant was valid. He phones the raykom first secretary who had protected the plant director. The official says that the journalist should have "checked his facts more carefully."

The article says that "journalists have the right to expect support from the party committee" for their satirical work and also when they publish other "pointed and accurate articles." The practice of many papers shows, Fedotov continues, that "the reaction to squibs containing fictitious characters is positive, on the whole. The article then quotes other examples of suppression of criticism: Recently a correspondent for a central paper in Belorussia was "essentially prohibited from publishing critical remarks made at a party aktiv meeting. These remarks were 'off the record,' he was told." A Ukrainian ministry official suggests that any article criticizing ministry organizations should be submitted to the ministry's "technical administration" prior to publication so that "inaccuracies and parallelism can be eliminated." Referring to the latter case, Fedotov writes: "One is struck by the delicate wording. We are not opposed to criticism and analysis, he is saying; it's just that we are frightened of inaccuracies and 'parallelism,' whatever that is exactly. Delicately put, but the fact is that it is an attempt to suppress criticism."

CPSU ATHEISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR KUROCHKIN DIES

LD310833 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[P.K. Kurochkin Obituary]

[Excerpt] Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Pavel Konstantinovich Kurochkin, director of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Institute of Scientific Atheism, died 19 March after a grave illness.

P.K. Kurochkin was born 12 March 1925.

EVIDENCE AGAINST TATIYANA OSIPOVA REPORTED

LD311656 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Konstantin Andreyev writes:

The public trial of the criminal case of Tatiyana Osipova, which began this morning, is going on at the Moscow City Court.

She was born in 1949. Prior to the arrest she worked as an engineer of the Central Geophysical Expedition in Moscow.

An indictment was read out at the court. In the indictment Tatiyana Osipova is charged with making, keeping and spreading slanderous materials denigrating the Soviet state and social system in 1978-1980 personally and together with accomplices. The falsehoods were spread not only in the USSR's territory but were also smuggled abroad through foreigners for use by anti-Soviet centres and bourgeois propaganda media to the detriment of the USSR's political interests. In the indictment these actions are characterised as deliberate ones undertaken for the purposes of undermining and weakening Soviet power.

The crime which Tatiyana Osipova is charged with is listed in Part One Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

After the indictment was read out, Tatiyana Osipova was questioned as the defendant. She admitted the facts set out in the indictment. From Tatiyana Osipova's testimony it follows in all obviousness that, acting for the purposes of undermining and weakening Soviet power, she in 1978-1980 conducted anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, produced, passed on to other people and sent abroad slanderous "statements," "letters," "documents," "petitions," and "appeals" in which the Soviet reality was malignantly distorted.

The defendant did not deny that among the objects which were withdrawn from her and which have been filed as a material evidence were foreign-made writing pads, for making self-erasing notes. She failed to disprove the deliberate and purposeful character of her activities hostile to the Soviet system, and did not deny that she knew that her falsifications which grossly distort the Soviet reality were used by Western reactionary propagandist organs. Among them the Liberty and Free Europe radio stations operating on the money and at the bidding of the CIA, the POSEV publishing house of the fascistic emigre "People's Labour Union," the anti-Soviet newspapers RUSSKAYA MYSL, KHRONIKA PRESS, KONTINENT, ARKHIV SAMIZDATA,

Presented in court among material evidence were a letter of the anti-soviet POSEV publishing house and an appeal by the so-called "People's Labour Union," which have been smuggled into the USSR and which contain recommendations on concrete forms and methods of struggle against Soviet power. The defendant was guided in her activities by those recommendations.

Measures of preventive character were taken with regard to Tatiyana Osipova. She has been repeatedly warned by representatives of government bodies and by the public as to impermissibility of her unlawful activities.

Nevertheless, Tatiyana Osipova, at the trial as well, in her testimony tried to present things in such a way that she does not see anything unlawful in her activities in which she was engaged until her arrest.

However, the questioning of witnesses showed the untenability of such assertions. Witnesses Mayorov, Osipova, Zheltov, Butkevich and others testified that Tatiyana Osipova acquainted them with documents made by her. They confirmed that the documents contained a gross slander on the Soviet system.

The trial is to be continued tomorrow.

FUEL, LUBRICANT SHORTAGES IN FARM AREAS NOTED

LD311220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The latest cold wave has slowed down the rate of sowing in the European part of the country. The boundaries of sowing activities have so far moved up to the mid-Ukraine, southern Belorussia and Kalmykia. Meanwhile, the sowing of corn for grain has started in the Central Asian republics. This crop is being industrially cultivated over large tracts of land. Uzbek corn growers have applied this industrial method for the first time this year on all plantations. Cotton sowing has begun in southern farms of the Central Asian republics.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has told us that the needed amount of grain seeds for spring sowing is available. The shipment of seeds between oblasts and republics is about to be completed. However, in the country as a whole approximately 10 percent of the grain seeds have not been brought up to sowing conditions.

Alarming is the slow supply of fuel and lubricants to the Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts of Kazakhstan, to Altayskiy Kray and some other regions of the RFSFR and also to Belorussia. Farmers there are being let down by the Perm, Novopoltsk and Ufa oil refineries. Serious lagging has occurred in the repair of K-700 tractors. Thus, in Kazakhstan alone, 8,000 tractors of this design are still waiting to be repaired. In Siberia, almost one-third of the them are ready for work.

And of all this in the knowledge that in these steppe regions the powerful model K-700 tractors are responsible for most operations during spring sowing.

KAZAKH CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

AU272114 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, sowing has begun in six southern and southeastern oblasts in Kazakhstan. By 23 March, 500,000 hectares of land had been sown in those oblasts to spring crops, including 440,000 hectares to grain crops, mainly barley.

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL PLOTS VIEWED

LD271215 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 20 March carries on pages 2-3 a 4,000-word interview entitled "The Peasant's Plot" with F.P. Senko, Belorussian minister of agriculture, by correspondent I. Seredich. The interviewer puts questions raised by readers' letters concerning the problems of successfully developing peasants' personal plots. Among the problems cited are the failure of kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders to attach sufficient importance to the needs of those with personal plots, the reduction of livestock numbers owing to inadequate supplies of fodder, and the difficulty of obtaining young animals and farming equipment. In his replies the minister mentions specific measures by the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture to improve the situation, including the elaboration of a comprehensive fodder production program for the 11th 5-Year Plan, but points out: "Of course, this problem cannot be solved in a day or two or even a year. Success depends not only on reorienting agricultural cadres. There is broad scope here for procurement organizations and consumer cooperatives. The purposeful development of personal plots is impossible without supplying the rural population with a variety of modern, high-quality tools and machinery."